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MEMORIES

Artist:— P. K. Bhalera

FIRST-HAND REPORT ON CHINA'S STRUGGLE

(See Page 3)

MAHMUD BIN MAHMUD

By Miss M

This is a story from life. Or rather an attempt to reconstruct a story out of life. For nobody knows really who Mahmud Bin Mahmud was—or whether that was his real name at all! Whatever it may be, he was a genius and an enigma—in death as well as in life.

They were the days of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The grey pavements of Bombay City overflowing with citizenry, full of excitement. lines of processions, prabhat pheries, mass meetings where anonymous thousands gatecrashed in a spasm of excitement and waited with the touching patience of the ordinary, tense humanity, the sea of white Gandhi caps and daubs of saffron 'saris'—the photographic imprint has yellowed but remains faint and mocking. I can still evoke the ghosts of other days and still start at the ominous urgent clang of the ambulance-cars speeding down Girgam Road

We were all sucked in the mass-emotion like the feeble flotsam in a turbulent current. I was supposed, like other boys and girls of our class, to be studying in a city college. But we had all turned truants. Those who hadn't non co-operated with or without noise hovered on the borderline of truancy. Even those, who tried to pretend that the excitement of the noisy and nervous city streets did not involve them felt secretly unhappy and restive. You could look it in their young pale faces, the averted look, the vehemence of their arguments when they told you to keep clear of trouble and stick to your studies. Their eyes betrayed the doubt and conflict of their hearts.

I was walking down the B. . . Lane in the morning absent-mindedly speculating what the day was going to bring us. We knew next day what happened in the streets in which we did not live and we studied our newspapers, as generals study their maps after reading their reports from the front. And imagine my amazement when I halted almost hypnotized before a small name-plate bearing the legend of Mahmud bin Mahmud. It was in black lettering against a white background. It wasn't there when I passed by greeting all the name-plates and signs in the lane where I practically grew up. 'Where did I come across this name'? I asked myself. Oh, yes, it was in the paper I had glanced over that very morning.

Mahmud bin Mahmud had spoken at a big meeting. I had overheard my brother inquiring who was the new Congress orator who bore the same name as his father's. He gave the impression of knowing 'everybody in the Congress crowd' and he took it as a personal affront that a man of the name of Mahmud bin Mahmud should mount a platform of a public meeting without first introducing himself to my omniscient brother. He half believed the man did not exist and almost told us as much. He was visibly upset and we all ragged him. Even father who studiously ignored our talk could not help giving us an appreciative smile. My brother relapsed into a profound study of the newspaper. It was years afterwards that I was to learn that he never lost track of the mysterious footsteps of the enigmatic Mahmud bin Mahmud. I owe this story to his woman like vanity.

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The name-plate that startled me announced that Mahmud bin Mahmud combined expert knowledge of international law with ear surgery. But the man as I was later to make the discovery was a genius and could have given any profession or combination of professions as the expert's. Mahmud was one of the freaks that some ironic Nature moulds for her own pleasure—but I am anticipating and spoiling my story.

Mahmud was over six feet, tall and wiry with a face that racial experts would classify as either negritto or negroid. Always dressed in immaculate khadi in western style, he wore a safa to match his khadi. He appeared like a cross between a Somali and an Abyssinian with Indian complexion. Nobody knew who the man was and the secret of his identity has perhaps passed away with him—if he has staged an exit out of the world. But again I am relapsing into anticipation.

My brother one day discovered Mahmud occupying an expensive seat at Menaka's 'ballet'. There was a good-looking Hindu boy sitting by his side who later turned out to be his secretary. Eyes, as happens in the theatres, turned in curiosity to the striking and exotic personality of the negroid-looking Mahmud. One day my brother actually attended a meeting addressed by Mahmud. My brother said he spoke in fluent English in the Oxford accent and looked as though he was educated in England. He spoke effectively, said my brother. And one day Mahmud disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared in the midst of the excitement of the C. D. movement. My brother made careful inquiries to locate him. The newspaper reporters he knew had funny anecdotes to tell about him and the Congress House GHQ knew him about as much as they did my brother, who's of course a nobody.

Years passed leaving behind sad and nostalgic memories. When I recall those days and what happened later I ask myself what it is that moves men and women and flings them in the battlefield of action and forces the quick decisions that take them either to the jail-cell or leaves them behind to live their humdrum, bovine existence. What is it that changes men and women so tragically? I meet girls who had braved police lathi charges and gone to jail, who look as though they have never gone out of the sight of their smug, commonplace husbands and their children. They speak animatedly about our common school and college days and a bewildered look eclipses their sensitive middle-class faces when I go back to their rebel days. They just give a little laugh or grow serious... Yes, all the long procession of days is like a bitter-sweet memory. These men and women who are moving about me are ghosts, I tell myself. And the pathetic figure of Mahmud bin Mahmud stands there erect yet slouching, an enigmatic smile playing around his thick ugly lips.

We had moved out of Bombay for a good two months' stay. We had gone to an island not far away from Bombay where British Indian rule does not extend. We had rented a small house in a village near the beautiful seashore. Life was simple here where the drab soul-destroying civilization had not yet penetrated deeply, although the noise of the railway engine moving across the hillock could shatter our illusion of a new strange world. We would detect faint familiar smell of petrol while walking the sandy paths of the village where tigers would come down in the night to snatch away a pigling and the silence of the night would be born in the wail of the miserable animals and barkings of the pie-dogs. Yet some playful fate had planned that the sandy seaside place should become the stage of Mahmud bin Mahmud's life-drama. One day my brother came after living with some friends beyond the creek of the island. He had picked up the thread of Mahmud's wanderings in this creek of the island. He had picked up the thread of Mahmud's wanderings in this god-forsaken place. His imagination was aflame. Afterwards he would hunt up every strange character and build up the most amazing stories about their criminal and mysterious past.

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Mahmud, it seems, came to the island and immediately started a surgical practice. He could operate not only on mastoid but on any and every disease for a small fee. He monopolized the practice of the place which was considerable. He assumed a new Hindu name and mixed in 'society'. He made many friends and also enemies. One day the police called at his surgery and demanded to see his credentials. The police-captain was offered the usual hospitable glass and was impressed with the politeness of the host. Mahmud took a stride into his ante-room and brought out rolls of diplomas carrying colourful seals and ribbons. He would spread out each with his thumb on the name inscribed in it and invite the officer to read..

The documents showed that every European Government was served by this wizard and each had recorded high appreciation of the man's ability as a medical man. But Mahmud refused to part with the documents. One day the police came to the place and placed him under arrest. Mahmud shrugged his shoulders and got into the waiting automobile. He was taken to the lock-up and the whole island was shocked later to read that he had disappeared. Every effort was made to trace him but Mahmud was not to be found. The pious crossed themselves and some of them recalled that the man was a freemason and could as well have been the devil incarnate—a kind of Mephisto having a tropical holiday..

The police attached the escaped undertrial's property. But when they entered his surgery a huge dog with a wild growl attacked them. The animal, they discovered, was starving in his master's absence—perhaps the one loyal friend this tragic wanderer had had in his strange and mysterious life. The police captain took out his revolver and shot him. The surgery yielded expensive and complicated instruments and apparatta. The diplomas were attached and studied. The bird had flown. The nest could be ransacked. What did it matter to Mahmud—or his ghost?

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What happened to Mahmud? Who was he? How could I know? My brother questioned people and gathered a good deal of material in anecdote. The man knew every language he found out. He could speak Italian like an Italian and sing Negro spirituals and play harmonica. My brother showed me a book he had presented to a friend. It was a book on military strategy. My brother said Mahmud was one of the men who seemed to know everything of everything. He had however chosen international jurisprudence and surgery—who knows with what sense of human irony. Imagine a man's setting up practice in international law in this country. He may as well have opened a private detective agency or specialized in divorce law.

Who was Mahmud? My brother claims to know with his conceit who he was and what happened to him. He has his theories, that is to say, based on what information chance has thrown in his path as an amateur sleuth. My brother has already concluded his post-mortem on Mahmud's decomposed body and for him Mahmud has no mysteries to offer. Well, I don't know. If a man wants to know he must make references to the criminal and political police of every country in the world.

Not that Mahmud was a criminal in the usual sense. He possessed a refinement of mind much too fine for the kind of criminal who is docketed in police records. Yet the man possessed a past that pursued him from country to country. Why did he keep on changing his name and nationality-Arab in Bombay, Hindu in the island not far from Bombay, where British Indian rule did not extend? Why did he make himself conspicuous in the city and openly identify himself as a pro-Congress speaker when a man of his intelligence should have known that it was the surest means of attracting undesirable attention towards his person and his antecedents?

Was it human vanity or thirst for fame? Or was he just a shrewd psychologist who calculated that the best way to put off the inquisitive police was the way of staying on in the spotlight? After all you can't expel a fugitive from justice from Iran, for instance, to bombard Bombay audiences instead of getting himself lost in obscurity.

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I have a hunch that his audacity did not succeed as well as he calculated it would. He got a timely tip perhaps and made good his getaway to the island. But Mahmud's brilliance proved the chief cause of his ruin, so far as his sojourn in the island was concerned. He could have lived there in complete peace as long as he wanted if he had not hit on his flamboyant career. My brother tells the story how one day when he approached an elderly judge known to be a pious man, Mahmud began making masonic signs which got the judge's goat because the judge knew a good deal more about masonry than most of us could in the ordinary way.

And so finally Mahmud fled the island and nobody knows how and where he went and what happened to him. Or perhaps my brother knows or claims to know although he is elusively vague about certain aspects of the escape. He says he has it on good authority that Mahmud committed suicide in Malaya or perhaps Hawaii islands. He said he was shown a newspaper clipping with a photograph of a corpse and description that tallied perfectly with that of Mahmud. It is a tall story and I for one remain sceptical about the dramatic and devised by my brother for the mysterious Mahmud. He did not appear the one who could commit suicide. Yet how does one know? How can we fathom the mystery of the human motives, when we perhaps do not know what is in our own hearts?

★

My mind goes back to the scene of the furious dog who rushed at his master's captors in such mute but touching loyalty and I like to think of the relationship that existed between the poor animal who adored the lonely man going in the strange congregations of men and women in different countries. I like to linger on the bond of affection that existed between the animal and the man. After all, death was the only fate for loyalty such as the dumb animal's in a world where loyalty has fled. To me the dog caught up in space by the fatal revolver-shot at blank-range sums up the finest and highest in life.

My brother says Mahmud had murdered a man in Teheran. It might as well have been in Rome or Istanbul or Sinkiang. Mahmud was not a killer. But there was just one thing that could have turned him into one, says my brother. He possessed the most uncontrollable temper and, once roused, he appeared like a wild animal. One day he had had a quarrel with a rowdy taxi-driver and the man was given a hiding he would not be in a hurry to forget. He may well have murdered a man under provocation or under the circumstances under which the gentlest and sanest of men will commit a murder. Or he perhaps figured in a political murder, who knows. The simple fact remains that the man was a fugitive from justice and his sojourn in Bombay and the island was just an episode.

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Mahmud remained swathed in mystery. Some said afterwards that his father was an Indian princeling in exile who had married a Negress in the South Islands or the Americas. He had received undoubtedly the best and perhaps the most expensive education. His intelligence was extraordinary and even the anecdotes my brother had collected show that he had had an extraordinary range of interests. He could not have been just an actor. But, as I said, nobody knew anything definitely about Mahmud and if as I gather from my brother's account he really died one is thankful that at last peace came to the restless wanderer who wore so many masks and moved with such confidence and audacity.

Yet it is quite possible the loneliness that drives human beings to the merciful escape of suicide must have gathered him in its folds. I would sit by the bank of the M.... river in the island and dream of the end that came so dramatically to the faithful dog and his master and heave a sigh of relief. My heart grows heavy with unwept grief, while the river's waters reflected back the soft ghostly moonlight. It was a stab of pain and I would walk back like a ghost in the place where the silence was punctured by the distant cry of the jackal and the near wail of panicky pigs....

"Are you digging for victory?"
"No. I'm digging for peace—and quietness."

"I'd like to speak to my nephew, James Jackson. I'm his Aunt."
"You're just too late madam. He left to attend your funeral an hour ago."

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THE CHINESE SOLDIER
Grim or gay, he keeps fighting on!

CHINA'S CHILDREN
They are happy....because the future belongs to them!

CHINA SHALL WIN!

By Miss YANG KANG
Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

A young Chinese writer tells of the heroic struggle of her people and their flaming faith in their ultimate victory.

To present war-time China, I wish, before giving the general picture, to unfold the background, horizontally and vertically so that readers here will know where we are driving at and, why we are suffering so much yet are still fighting with ever the more determination.

We Fight On Two Fronts

This war of resistance, viewed in the light of history is only the last link of the new hundred years war we have been waging since the opium war of 1840. It has within it the inherent character of a war waged simultaneously on two fronts—with foreign domination on the one hand and the internal evil forces on the other.

We want to accomplish national liberation as well as modernization at the same time. In the Opium War, when the nationally-minded Chinese were resisting in Canton, the Bureaucrats in Nanking were recommending capitulation. In the Tai Ping Rebellion, the Manchu troops were falling back before the peasants' revolution while the big Chinese landlords, with their freshly trained forces, were crushing it without mercy. The Boxers' Insurrection appeared to have a single purpose. But it was used by the corrupted Manchu Dynasty The Revolution of 1911 broke out. But it has not yet accomplished the two-fold task.

The Generalissimo rightly emphasized repeatedly in his speeches that the present war is the two-fold revolution. While the country is fighting against a powerful enemy from outside, we should at the same time war against the selfish big landlords, the corrupt Bureaucrats and the backward warlords. The three form the connected element of the evil ring

A Half-Alive Giant

Horizontally, China is a vast agricultural country like India. And like India we had our great west (Geographically may be different) laid waste and obscure. The war forced us out of our prosperous industrial eastern cities. Despite the colossal removal of men and machines westward which was a haphazard thing anyway, we cannot produce a modern war rear out of the wilds overnight. The reason is indeed too deep to handle in this article. Imagine India in our case, with her great though hardly developed rear almost completely cut off from the outside world, then you will know that the price we have to pay for the war is not so alarming.

'We Know Our Difficulties'

A nation that should have been exhausted by the 93 years of almost incessant wars and skirmishes, a nation which has been subjected to the unbroken chains of ravages and expploitation by the internal evil forces found yet the full spirit and energy to stand up and fight when the supreme call was sounded. For we know that China stands as a test whether or not the oppressed peoples can redress with their own hands the wrongs they have suffered.

The war has passed its seventh year. The world knows what we have done. Also, it knows that as the result of the war we are suffering from innumerable difficulties. On our own part, we know in addition that instead of feeling disheartened, our people are firm in facing them.

How We Live

Indian friends seem to be concerned with our economic situation. We have no wish to conceal our open wounds. Blockade, corruption, hoarding and profiteering and the war-time expenses curiously work together. Inflation hovers on China's sky like the gathering dark clouds. In Chungking, two months ago, the price of Government rice was about 5,000 Chinese Dollars, a picul (100 catties), tomatoes, 20 dollars for a catty (1 1/4 pound). A family of 5 generally requires one picul of rice a month. A gown of ordinary cloth cost thousands of Chinese dollars. One can imagine the rest for oneself.

Consequently, our professors are assuming two kinds of activities. They teach in the universities and help taking care of babies at home. In the night, when the family has gone to rest, they sit deep into the night under the dim vegetable oil lamp pursuing their studies. The civil servants as a rule, send their wives to work, some in offices too, others opening small restaurants or stalls to help the family. Formerly, these ladies would be using ahmas (Ayahs)while they themselves enjoyed leisure so much that they became sick. Now, before or after their activities outside, they do all house work themselves. Several such men and women told me that they are feeling it more worthwhile to live now although they toil and eat miserably. These are the salary-drawing people. Their average income per month consists of about 4,000 dollars and 8 "To"s (4/5 a picul) of rice. Generally they do not talk much about making new clothes but a great deal about selling old ones.

Students live on Government subsidies, which cover about enough for the food. And only those who study in Government universities and schools get them. Our boys and girls often walk about in torn clothes and toe-displaying shoes. They have no recreation. Even cinema-going is beyond the financial power of most of them. Buying books is a necessity for students. But for our young men and young women in schools it is something beyond even their hopes. Those who can get some support from their families or do some work beside studies can manage to replenish themselves a bit.

How Writers Suffer

The writers,dramatists, columnists, are one of the most suffering groups. The payment of articles, 200 dollars per thousand characters, can never cover their want. Royalties of dramatic performances are low. Oftentimes the dramatic group responsible for presentation cannot afford to pay the royalties owing to the heavy taxes on recreation and the high cost of presentation. Not a single writer including the most celebrated ones can live on writing. Writers usually go to teach in universities and schools. Many give up writing because of exhausting teaching work. Reports of death and illness, due to lack of nutrition and overwork, of writers, actors, professors and scholars are not rare.

Our workers, coolies and peasants, are on the lowest level of existence. It is not true that they are better off as a result of the war. The glaring suffering of the middle class, such as those mentioned above has rather obscured the deplorable lot of those who have never had better lives. Factory workers receive in average about 3,000 to 4,000 dollars. The insufficiency is always made up or not by the wives and children. Income of coolies hang always on a swinging balance. A lucky day may bring him 300 or 400 dollars. On a bad one he will wander the whole day without a farthing. The public shelter for coolies, accommodating 300, run by the Social Affairs Bureau of Chungking, is constantly full of these penniless and homeless. Regarding the rural folks, those who are well off are the big land-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE CHINESE PEASANT
War or no war, the Good Earth continues to yield the harvest

CHINA ON GUARD!
A steel-helmeted soldier keeps watch over Chungking

Essentials Of Victory

By GENERAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY

When you fight you have at your disposal certain military power—army and Air—and the side which makes the best use of that power wins the battle.

You have got to think clearly, be absolutely right on the big things that make up the foundations of warfare. If you go wrong there, you go more and more wrong as you go along.

These are the broad principles, which have been very successful indeed:

You must win the air battle before you fight the land or sea battle. If you examine the conduct of the campaign Britain's Eighth Army fought from Alamein, through Tunisia, Sicily and Italy, you will find that we never fought a land battle until the air battle was won. That is the first great principle of war. We (the Army) never bother about the enemy air at all. The R.A.F. fights that battle for us.

An Entity

The second great principle is that Army-plus-Air have to be so knitted that the two form an entity. If you do that, the resultant military effort will be so great that nothing will be able to stand up against the combination.

The third great principle is that Air Force side of this fighting machine—the Army and Air are one fighting machine—must be centralised and must be under Air Force Command. I hold that it is quite wrong for the soldier to want to exercise direct command over the air-striking forces. The handling of an air force is a life study and must be centralised under Air Force Command.

The next principle is that the Army commander directs the military effort and the R. A. F commander with him applies the air effort in accordance with the combined plan. That is to say, there are not two plans, army and air, but one plan, army-plus-air. The air power is applied by the Air Officer Commanding to fit in with the combined plan, while the Army commander directs the military effort.

The Army does not command the air, so the two sides, army and air, must be together in the same headquarters and there must be complete mutual confidence and trust. Each must understand the problems and difficulties of the other. That confidence, trust and integration of the two sides is vitally important. The senior Air Staff Officer and the Chief of Staff of the Army must be very great friends. If there is any friction you are done. You have to be great friends and not only just work together, and this must go all the way down. The war machine is very delicate and be thrown out of gear easily. As long as one has got that mutual confidence and trust there will be no trouble.

Mutual Understanding

But each side must realise the difficulties of the other. The soldier must realise that the air has certain problems. For example, the air power cannot operate without good landing grounds, and the getting of these always forms part of the Army plan. The air aspect dominates the plan. The soldier has to realise that it is not enough to hand over airfields. He must establish proper communications, and that takes time. If the soldier does not realise that and gets impatient, we do not get much forrador.

The R. A. F. want their airfields protected, and that is our job. The soldier must understand that the airman is very sensitive about airfields. If we let up at once there will be repercussions.

On the other hand, the airman must understand that the soldier is sensitive too. For example, we take a tremendous interest in our reconnaissance, which is almost our life-blood. We are always very anxious that it should be properly equipped. It is no good if they do not get the right planes. We bring pressure to bear to see that the reconnaissance wing is equipped with the right kind of aircraft. It is very important that the Air Force should understand that. It is no good having aircraft which have to fly at 20,000 feet because if they come lower they might be shot down.

You cannot get good reconnaissance over 15,000 feet, and without reconnaissance we should be absolutely done. We should be fighting with one eye shut.

Very Big Factor

As regards the use of a striking air force in the land battle, we have brought this to a high pitch. We started it in North Africa. It is a very big factor—the part of the fighter-bomber in the land battles. Accidents will happen, when our own aircraft shoot up or bomb our own people. We in the Army expect that, although we do not like it, and when it does happen the soldier does not curse We realise the difficulties of it, and in no circumstances would we try and keep the air out of the land battles because of such incidents. We accept them.

Fighting against a good enemy—and the German is an extremely good, well-trained and first-class soldier—you cannot effectively operate against him without full support of the air. If you do not win the air battle first, you will probably lose the land battle. I would go further. There used to be an accepted term—"Army co-operation." We never talk about that now. The Desert Air Force and the Eighth Army were one. "Army co-operation" means nothing. We do not understand it. Where you are not one entity you cannot operate.

Finally, if you can knit up the power of the Army on the land and the power of the air in the sky, then nothing will stand up against you and you will never lose a battle.

This statement of his policy and creed of battle, which appeared in the "News Chronicle", was given to war correspondents by Field-Marshal Montgomery on his return to England after his triumphant leadership of the Eighth Army in Africa and Italy.

Are British Workers Browned-Off?

LONDON.

How am I to interpret a series of strikes in Britain in this most vital year of war? Miners, busmen, gas-works operatives, engineering apprentices; they are peculiar to no one trade and to no one part of the country. Can it be that the British working class does not understand the national need, or knowing it, does not care? Only the extremist Right would dare to suggest so much.

Are the workers misguided by mischievous agitators? This is the explanation favoured by the 'Daily Mail' and 'Daily Telegraph', newspapers which love nothing so much as a red scare, and have delighted to unmask the strikes as part of a gigantic Trotskyite plot. Or have the workers genuine and serious grievances which cannot otherwise be remedied? Such, at any rate they claim.

There is, I believe, a varying measure of truth in all these answers. In the first place, though I may be abused for saying it, the spirit of spontaneous self-sacrifice on the home front here is perceptibly less now than in 1940. Less even than in the last war. People are tired, perhaps. They are certainly complacent. They are, furthermore, dissatisfied with the political direction of affairs, as witness the success of Left-wing independents in the by-elections. People are confident that the war will be won soon, and believing this, they do things they would not do if the country were in peril comparable to that of Dunkirk. And if they permit themselves to toy with new ideas in politics, it is not because a few young, unshaven disciples of Trotsky are stumping the country demanding the blood and fire of Marxist revolution, but because the war itself has shown them that the old order is not good enough and must be changed in the future.

If workers strike, it is not that they are any less or any more aware of the urgency of war production than anyone else. They are certainly not the only class in the community to think of themselves as well as the interest of the nation. Strikes are essential. They hit the headlines. Everyone reads about them, and most people righteously condemn them—especially people who are doing quite well in this war, and don't appreciate the situation of men and women working in factories and mines for twelve hours and more a day week after week, year after year. There is a war-time expression in Britain meaning to be bored to distraction: "browned-off". After four and a half years of war, it is not altogether surprising that workers in industry are so "browned-off" that they strike for what must appear to the outsider as trivial issues.

Politically-minded people are "browned-off" too—in a deeper and even more disquieting sense. An American visitor to this country, Mr. Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, used these remarkable words in an address in London:

"Nothing has disturbed me more in the last few months at home and in the few days in which I have been here than the collapse of morale among men of liberal mind and goodwill in their hope for peace at the end of this war. I do not know of one such man who truly believes that the war is going to end in the kind of peace hoped for. Every possible circumstance that could contribute to the making of such a peace exists yet men of goodwill no longer believe that a true peace can be made. The conviction and determination that such a peace should be made are lacking."

I am very sorry to say that Mr. MacLeish's words are only too true. The one exception, so far as this country is concerned, the one liberal movement that has the faith and determination he speaks of is Sir Richard Acland's Common Wealth Party. Common Wealth may be too young, too radical, too hopeful, but at least it isn't "browned-off"! — (Worldover Press).

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NAGAS HELP DEFEND INDIA

During his recent visit to 14th Army troops on the Assam Burma front, H. E. Field Marshal Lord Wavell, accompanied by Mr. C. R. Pawsey, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, met the Nagas of Kohima, and personally congratulated them for their help in beating the Japs.

The Nagas, who are doing such a good job of work on the Assam-Burma border, were head-hunters until recently, but now their hunting is confined to Japanese heads.

Courage and loyalty are in the blood of these doughty hillmen of Manipur, whose militant "Home Guard" helped in knocking the eyes out of the Japanese "face".

These picturesque hill tribes inhabiting part of the wild expanse of forest, mountain and stream between the Brahmaputra Valley and Upper Burma, had a passion for head hunting, and in 1936 an expeditionary force was sent into the Naga hills t put down this practice. To-day they have taken to new ways; and know the arts not only of destruction but of creation, not only of killing the Japs but of tending our wounded.

Their Villages

The Nagas live in bamboo huts with plaster over them. In choosing sites for their villages they show a partiality for the tops of hills which afford them a natural defence. To reach a village you have to go up a long series of steps at the end of which is a heavy wooden door apparently set in a wall. You negotiate another series of steps, to be rewarded by the sight of another door. Then comes a man-driven hole in a large rock just enough for one person to get through, and you are in the village at last.

The Nagas practise agriculture and fishing, the last mainly with the use of intoxicants which kill or incapacitate the fish. Dogs are reared for food as well as hunting. The Nagas' favourite drink is Zu, their native wine, which they drink in a big wooden horn. Arts and crafts include weaving (on simple tension looms), dyeing, pottery and rough wood-carving. The Naga dance takes one's breath away. The Nagas' chief weapon is the throwing-spear, but cross-bows are also used.

Attractive Belles

And the Naga girl? Very attractive she looks with her hair fringed and bobbed in the Anna May Wong way and her throat girded by brightly coloured necklaces made of seeds and beads and even buttons and shells. But even the most eligible girl has to work hard for her daily rice. Even while quite a tiny girl she has to look after her baby brother or sister, and later she helps her mother to husk the daily rice.

A Haka levy cutting bamboo into twine, with which to build shack.

She is also taught how to weave, for a Naga woman is expected to clothe her entire family. On festive occasions the Naga girl dances in the fire-light, often until dawn, with other girls and the handsome young men of the village, who present a gorgeous spectacle with their bare, bronzed torsos, bright necklaces and head ornaments of vivid flowers, leaves and feathers. Once she is married, however, all that comes to an end. The wife must devote herself to the household chores, to the field work and the spinning and weaving.

Such is the background against which is set the story of Naga grit and courage in the war against the Japs; a story which the Allies will ever recall with pleasure and gratitude and the unfortunate Japs whisper to one another in awe and despondency. The Naga tribes were in the thick of the fight in and around Kohima, and they have come out of it with credit. They have proved courageous, cheerful and friendly. They brought valuable military intelligence, helped in evacuating casualties, took prisoners, worked on roads, killed the enemy whenever they had a chance.

Valuable Help

The information they brought has been a major factor in our success. Many of our air strikes resulted directly from it. The Nagas not only gained us information. They went one better: they fooled the Japs by giving them false information and grossly exaggerating the strength of our troops. A number of village Government officials were impressed by the Japs as interpreters and held as hostages. In several cases the enemy is now killing these or carrying them away as prisoners.

Our jungle allies have not only captured a large number of Japanese prisoners but also killed several enemy troops in combat. Their co-operation has been a main factor in preventing the infiltration of agents. They have consistently harboured and guided Japanese deserters and our prisoners escaping from enemy custody. Never did they falter. Through our successes and failures their loyalty continued and it was never more evident than when the enemy looked like being near a major success.

Villages which have been three months in enemy hands have maintained resistance, kept in contact and, when possible, have sent runners with information. Well have they deserved the Viceroy's tribute: "..... Both as soldiers and by bringing in intelligence and helping in every possible way, it is very largely due to your help and assistance that we have been able to drive the Japs out and win such a victory."

Indian soldiers chat with Naga village folk.

Pyorrhoea Can Be Checked

Some people seem to think that doctors and dentists recommend wholesale extraction of teeth merely because they can think of nothing else to suggest.

These critics don't know the risks anyone runs who keeps infected teeth in his mouth. They can't see into the mind of their adviser, who realises that in, say, five or 10 years the damage will have been done. Then it's too late to expect a cure by removing teeth.

But we needn't be gloomy, for we need never allow our gums to reach the state of advanced infection known as pyorrhoea. Like all diseases, there's an early stage in pyorrhoea, shown by a red line on the gum where it meets the teeth. This indicates inflammation (gingivitis) and calls for immediate treatment.

It's better to consult a dentist if when you examine your gums, you see this sign. But you can tackle it yourself by careful and regular use of the toothbrush, using it night and morning, and, when possible, rinsing out your mouth after every meal.

You should brush your teeth up and down, not sideways; and it's a good plan to massage your gums with your finger—down in the upper jaw, upwards in the lower. This helps to remove any food which has collected in the small pockets which form between the gum and the teeth.

There are several ways in which you can build your resistance, so that the germs which cause pyorrhoea find it difficult to make headway. In all infections there are two factors—the attacking agent or germ, and the resistance which you can put up.

In addition to local treatment to the mouth and gums you should take vitamin concentrates, as shortage of vitamins especially "C", means diminished resistance to infection.

And avoid constipation, for it's too much to ask your resistances to fight poisons both in the mouth and in the intestines.—Anthony Weymouth in "Empire News."

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Even Hitler Could Have Got A Girl!

By "IKONOBLAST"

When the British war correspondent arrived in one of the villages in Normandy they discovered to their disgust that some of the French girls had actually been walking out with the German soldiers.

Some of them even cried bitterly when the Huns were taken prisoners and marched away into captivity.

"Inevitably", says the war correspondent of the "News Chronicle", soldiers and girls appear to find something in common, and this village was no exception."

He goes on to tell us:—

"A young, attractive French girl followed her German soldier friend who had been taken prisoner, and, taking an unobservant guard unawares, sought to transfer a number of photographs to him through the barbed wire cage. She has been taken into custody and an investigation is being made as to the character of the photographs and her reason for wanting to pass them on to the soldier prisoner."

The story comes to a full stop here, and I doubt very much whether there will be any sequel. It is a hundred to one that on investigation the photographs will prove to be of the young, attractive French girl herself, and that she was giving them to the German prisoner so that he should not forget her when he was taken over to England.

Much as this French girl was overjoyed to be liberated from the Huns, she did not want to lose her German soldier.

Marie obviously did not hate Hans: she walked out with him.

This is not the sort of story that British war correspondents should send home from France. They must do better than this.

Cannot they discover a French girl who loved La Patrie so much that she cut her lover's throat because he was a German?

Could they not have told us about a French heroine who had stabbed a German soldier with a knife, like Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat?

If our correspondents cannot tell us of incidents like this, they should be brought home and our fiction writers should be instructed to invent atrocity stories without going to France at all.

This is not the way to teach us to hate the Hun.

Why, this correspondent even goes on to tell us that "the general behaviour of the troops was, as the French express it "correct". There were very few

incidents between the population and the occupying troops."

What is more we are even told that "the German soldiers apparently treated children as children like to be treated—with playfulness and sweets, and many of them unconsciously use several German words in their vocabulary."

This is indeed extraordinary: we were under the impression that the Huns liked nothing better than tossing children about on their bayonets. And here we read that the children apparently got on well with them.

The next thing we may read is that German soldiers have been giving away some of their rations to hungry civilians as our soldiers used to give theirs away to the hungry Germans when they were in the army of occupation that went into Germany.

If the Huns were in the habit of giving sweets to the children they are capable of anything Perhaps Hans slipped Marie a tin of bully beef occasinally, and perhaps a few odds and ends for the family.

We shall have to take care that nothing like this goes on when our soldiers march into Germany.

What is likely to happen when our boys occupy the villages and the towns across the Rhine?

Do you think they will keep on hating the Huns like Hell, or will they be walking the girls out a week after they have settled down to their garrison duty?

No doubt when the Huns marched into this village in Normandy the local inhabitants thought the last day had arrived. The girls must have wept bitterly.

But, as the "News Chronicle' regretfully points out, "inevitably soldiers (even Hun soldiers) and girls appear to find something in common," and Cupid doesn't read hate propaganda nor listen to it over the wireless.

The German soldiers must have at times felt lonely, and the French girls discovered that some of them were very much like human beings.

Why, even Hitler might have picked up a girl if he had been billetted long enough in a village in Normandy!

One wonders how many of the German prisoners who were captured had French girls' photographs in their wallets, and how many French girls have hidden away photographs of German soldiers whom they hope to see

again when the war is over.

What perplexes me is whether we are going to send married men or single men over to serve in the army of occupation.

Certainly most of the women with husbands in the army will not want them to be stationed away somewhere in Germany for years after the war.

And if we are going to send only single and eligible men over to Germany, we are asking for trouble.

Won't the episode of Hans and Marie inevitably be repeated over and over again if we send Tommy or Jock over there?

For all the German girls are not ugly, and many a British mother will get a shock when her dutiful son writes home to tell her that he has fallen for some blonde Fraulein and is thinking of marrying her and bringing her home.

Will the War Office agree to paying wives' allowances when British soldiers decide to marry the daughters of the Huns, or will they just refuse to pay family allowances if the wife is a German, and just look on while the German illegitimate birth rate goes up, and while British statesmen and clerics bewail the fact that there are empty cradles over here?

What are the British women going to think when they know that the German girls are making eyes at their men?

Won't there be an overwhelming demand on the part of the women of Britain that the army of occupation must come home?

—"Glasgow Forward."

CHINA SHALL WIN!

(Continued From Page 3)

lords, for they can collect rice from the poor tenants and sell it at high prices or hoard it for a still higher one. But the poor tenants and peasants who own a tiny bit of land can rarely feed their stomachs enough.

Victory Is God!

The general position of life is appalling. Yet so far, scarcely there is any personal complaint. The middle class especially the intellectuals and students, voice their concern for the bad influence of such economic strain on the lives of the soldiers. If they can, they write to demand the freedom of expression and the acceleration of war-effort They usually take their hard lot to be a necessary evil but insist on control of the anti-social forces. As to the poorer folks, with enough ideas about the war against the enemy, they simply say: "When the victory comes, it will be all right." The victory is to them now what the "Tien Lad Yeh" (heaven-master) was in the past.

Readers may ask these questions: Does their daily strain make them war weary? Will inflation affect the nation's political and economical situation in any drastic manner?

To the first one, physically, our people are more than tired. Insufficiency of daily requirements, overwork, sorrows over the loss of the dear ones, etc. have left enough marks on the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. Morally, No! The Japanese militarists will never realize how deeply they have engraved in our hearts the penetrating hatred of them, thanks to their organised atrocities, bombings and the long records of trying to turn us into their slaves. That hatred sits in every one of our hearts like a brooding ghost. It must be satisfied. Japanese imperialism is now the symbol of the modern imperialist domination that we have been fighting against for the past one hundred years. We have concentrated on it the one hundred years of black abhorrence. This is the war on which we have written with blood for ever, the destiny of our posterity. The morale of the people has been consolidated into the form of an invisible rock. To win the war seems to be the goal for all of us. Now rather for the the sake of accelerating the war efforts, it is directed inwards toward the anti-social forces. It is poignant, sullen and self-critical. About this I shall return later.

To the second question, my answer is this. Since there is this war, since the Government is standing steadfastly for it, daily difficulties resulting from it can never amount to so much as to produce a grave political crisis. Economically, it is commonsense that a scattered agricultural economy has more tenacity in surviving financial strain. Inflation cannot cause an earthquake as it would have done to a highly industrialized country.

Our people are willing to work for the war on land, and the land has been yielding in general all through these years The harvest this year is the best we can have. New irrigation systems have been built in the interior provinces particularly in Szechwan, Shensi and Kansu and bank loans are granted to the peasants. As public finance is concerned, the situation certainly is not a happy one. Inflation is a matter of necessity during war times but we doubtlessly have ways to check it. If the China war should drag on longer than anywhere else, then the demand of the war and the will of the people will no doubt help the Government to adopt those measures

'How We Fight'

Military setbacks this year have been admitted by the Generalissimo. A lot of questions rise in the minds of our friends abroad. Putting China against the scene of the victories of the Allies, they wonder why China is still losing her cities to the enemy. An analogy simple and straight like that, however, draws no fair conclusion in view of the wide disparity existing between our Allies and us.

Ours is above all things a people's war. We need the widest mobilisation and organization on the mass basis. Many more vital, guerilla areas than we are having now should be established. We need the organization of all the peasants, workers, students, intellectuals, civil servants and so forth, in and out of free China in every city, every village, training and asking them to fight in case of need. Make each member of the nation an active fighter as well as a producer Let the enemy come to any piece of China's land to knock themselves against an indestructible wall. But think how the big landlords and the corrupt Bureaucrats will take this dose. A people so aroused will certainly threaten their age-long position and wealth they have exerted all they can to prevent it being adequately carried out. While in the areas behind the enemy lines such mobilization can be realized superbly in other areas, the Government's plan of training "Kuo Min pin" (citizen soldier) is only insufficiently realized, owing to these reactionary forces. The defence of the land is thus necessarily shouldered by the ill-equipped troops, while the enemy, although severely beaten in the Pacific, still claims stronger mechanized power in China.

Man to man a Chinese soldier is at least one of the best and bravest fighters in the world That is a fact widely recognised. But these brave soldiers are living and fighting under the most unimaginable conditions. The country's common sorrow does not spare even their defenders of the nation. Soldiers are generally armed with rifles and machine-guns at the very best, clad in torn uniforms (sometimes the uniform is the only set of clothes for the year,) and fed with scarcely enough rice. They suffer constantly from malnutrition, malaria dysentery, cholera, typhoid fever and others. And yet it was just these troops who, with sheer heroism and devotion, had acted along with the Chinese and American air forces in the heroic defence of Hengyang for 47 days. It was this defence that has strategically delayed the realization of the enemy's ambitious plan in opening up her continental communication. The country can never have done enough for its brave boys! And now it is far from that. The whole nation is black with rage against those exploiters who try to squeeze our fighters out of their legitimate food and clothing and to buy their sons out of the war

Our industrialists, who suffer no less than the others, are opening societies for the caring of soldiers. They as a body made strong representations to the Government urging for the systematic control of the anti-social forces in accordance with a general progressive plan for effective war effort. The rich are persuaded with various devices to send their sons to the war. Public opinion pounds, day in and day out, on corruption, hoarding and profiteering, which suck the soldiers as well as the people's blood. Students, professors, teachers, free intellectuals are making agitation as well as demonstrative protests against them. Newspapers are keen on detecting stories of corruption, hoarding and profiteering and publish them The small political parties, (the Youth Party, the National Socialist Party, the National Salvation Association, the Professional Education Society, etc.) draw their demands for the improvement of the country's situation in general and for the mobilization of the wealth held by the rich in particular in order to better the horrible lot of the soldiers. Those who are guilty in corruption, etc., are feeling now the hand of law reaching for them. The country's morale

(Continued on page 15)

MAHATMA CARRIES DADABHAI'S TORCH

MARANO RIVER CROSSED

Germans Forced Out Of Montescudo

A. K. Quereshi, 'Associated Press of India' Special Correspondent with the 8th Army in Italy cabled on Saturday:

The 8th Army is driving further waves into the Rimini bottleneck now established on the southern edge of the Rimini airfield. Greeks advancing up the coast have crossed the Marano river, capturing the town of San Lorenzo in Strada and pushed on to the aerodrome.

The Canadians inland battled against Mark Fours and Panthers assisting panzar grendiers in Marshal Kesselring's supreme attempt to seal off General Leeses break-through on the Coriano ridge.

Dominion troops overpowered the Germans bridged in progress at the village of San Lorenzo in Correggiano. Another crossing was made to south-west and, after heavy fighting, Allied troops seized two villages. In both cases our tanks are across the river in strength.

The forcing out of the Germans from Montescudo, about two miles from the border of the tiny Republic of San Marino by the British troops was the greatest gain of the day's operation. The capture of this mountain top village makes precarious the position of the Germans clinging hard to the hills south of Gemmano.

This sector, where an Indian Division is operating, has been the scene of much bitter fighting for the last four days. The Germans rushed infantry reinforcements for counter-attacks against Montescudo, but without avail.

The 8th Army, since the Adriatic offensive three weeks ago, have captured 5,500 prisoners.

There is no change in the situation at the Gothic Line outposts north of Arezzo reached by an other Indian division.

Indians operating with the fifth army north-east of Florence came up against stiffened resistance with every approach to the Gothic defence zon bitterly contested. Small gains were made.—A.P

RUNDSTEDT IN SADDLE AGAIN

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the United States Third Army Headquarters, France, Saturday.

It is reported here to-day that Von Rundstedt who was relieved of his post as German Commander-in-Chief after the break-through at Saint Lo is once again commanding a German army in the west.

Von Rundstedt was replaced by Von Kluge as Supreme Commander of the army groups in the west in July. This "sacking" was said to be due to his health, but it was later reported that he was under house arrest.

Von Rundstedt has reputation as one of the outstanding military brains of the German army.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

BREST CAPTURED

LONDON, Sept. 16: The Paris radio says Brest has been captured with twelve thousand Germans.—Reuter.

SIEGFRIED FORTS BROKEN

LONDON, Sept. 16: The German News Agency reports that American forces to-day captured a number of Siegfried forts east and north-east of Aachen.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL LEAVES QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Sept. 16: A British official here stated that Mr. Churchill has decided to return to London, leaving further talks to another time and place and his movements after to-day's press conference will be blacked out.—Reuter.

REDS NEARING RIGA

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The German News Agency's military correspondent, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, said to-night that Russian spearheads reached the Mitau-Jacobstadt (Krustpils) railway which has put the Soviet troops less than 20 miles south of Riga.—Reuter.

FATEFUL DECISIONS SOON

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A German military spokesman, speaking to the German forces in Scandinavia on the Oslo radio, declared the next few days will bring some of the most fateful decisions of the war. Battles will develop which will dwarf everything so far experienced. Only the strongest of us will prevail."—Reuter.

Rajaji Pays Glowing Tributes To Memory Of G. O. M. Of India

"The best effect of Dadabhai's life and work can be found in the life and personality of Mahatma Gandhi. There are no two people nearer to each other than these two. Gandhiji is the nearest copy of Dadabhai. In many respects this nearness is most striking.

In gentleness of nature, in worshipful adherence to truth, in belief in the cult of non-violence, in the style of speech, and the simplicity of it—in all these and other similar details Gandhiji is the closest copy of Dadabhai Naoroji."

Thus observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari speaking on "The Life and Work of Dadabhai Naoroji" at a public meeting convened by the Progressive Group at the Convocation Hall on Saturday evening in celebration of the 120th birth-anniversary of the Grand Old Man of India.

The hall was packed to capacity, and a large number of eager students had to stand outside. Mr. Tanubhai Desai, the President of the Group, was in the chair.

ON GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS

Rajaji who spoke in a low voice for nearly three quarters of an hour was listened to with rapt attention. He refused to say anything regarding Gandhi-Jinnah talks. Instead he cautioned those present against being misled by any statement to the effect that the talks would fail.

Paying his homage to the late Dadabhai Mr. Rajagopalachari observed at the outset of his speech that Dadabhai's life and work were so precious for India that he deemed it a great privilege to attend the function dedicated to his memory. He was not prepared to say anything regarding the unity talks, but was content to draw a connecting link between Dadabhai's work and the present efforts at national unity by the two great leaders. He was satisfied that Dadabhai's work was still joins on under the able guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The talks at Mr. Jinnah's residence were in the direct line of Dadabhai's work.

AT CALCUTTA CONGRESS

Stretching his memory to the old days of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress in 1906, Rajaji recollected before his audience his first impressions of Dadabhai who presided at the ripe old age of 81 over that turbulant session and conducted its proceedings in a manner that extolted the admiration of all. He had found Dadabhai to be a truly lovable man both in public and private life. In many respects he was a great man also.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out that the best effect of Dadabhai's life work could be found in the life and personality of Mahatma Gandhi. There were no two people nearer to each other than these two. Gandhiji was the nearest copy of Dadabhai. This was due to the fact that Gandhiji was an ardent and passionate worshipper of Dadabhai and had deliberately shaped himself on the life and work of that great man.

Proceeding the speaker exhorted those present to read Dadabhai's writings and speeches on the background of the old days, and without prejudice. He believed that they would find sufficient inspiration, encouragement and food for thought. He regretted that they had not yet achieved what Dadabhai had stood for.

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachari sounded a note of warning to his hearers against being misled by any statement to the effect that Gandhi-Jinnah talks would fail. In a moving tone he said.

"Don't be misled by any statement that the talks will fail. Do not get excited, but be prayerful, and the settlement will come about. I have almost become a religious preacher in this matter. I you pray properly the talks may succeed. Do not be misled by any forecast either. If you are misled by forecast you will stop praying. You must go on praying until they succeed. The talk is an effort in itself. To-day I think we have already achieved something great in our unfortunate history. The sincerity and prayerful efforts on the part of our leaders to arrive at a settlement are by themselves a great and permanent contribution to our history. If we succeed it will really be a great achievement. Dadabhai's spirit will then really be glad, for we would have achieved that for which he lived and worked.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

Previous Closing	21.44
Today's Opening	21.44
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	21.46
Difference	+02

EDEN'S MISSION TO QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Sept. 16

The appearance of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in Quebec caused no surprise here as it was more or less known of Mr. Churchill's desire for the Foreign Minister's presence at the Conference. The Foreign Office spokesman could not give much information on the possible motive of Mr. Eden's flight but the 'United Press of India' understands that his visit is mainly in connection with the Polish affairs which have become somewhat complicated since Moscow took definitely an independent line as regards the Polish Committee of Liberation now functioning from Moscow as almost the 'de facto' Government of Poland. Soviet's policy in the Balkans must also be regarded as another of Mr. Eden's headaches.

Loose talks of Mr. Eden taking with him Germany's terms of capitulation could be safely discarded.—United Press.

BERLIN AND KIEL BOMBED

LONDON, Sept. 16.

An Air Ministry 'communique' today reports that a great load of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and large fires observed during last night's attack on Kiel. An extensive mine-laying operation was carried out as well as an attack on Berlin. Eleven aircraft are missing.

The R. A. F. Bomber Command dispatched over 800 aircraft last night in the attacks on Kiel, Berlin and Lubeck, states the Air Ministry. Kiel is of great importance to the Germans at the present time since they are trying to bring back the troops marooned in Finland and elsewhere. The Germans tried to defend the port last night by putting up smoke screen.

Allied pilots reported that the bombing was very concentrated and by the end of the attack fierce fires had broken out in the port. Some crews could see the glow when they were 120 miles on way home.

The Germans brought up many fighters to defend the base. There was heavy barrage and plenty of searchlights.

The crews who attacked Berlin said fires broke out during the bombing. There was intense flak, but at Lubeck the defences were comparatively weak. Although there was flak, there were no searchlights and no fighters.

Hurricane Havoc In U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16: New York radio said early to-day: "The hurricane which struck the Atlantic coast of the United States blew out to the sea yesterday off Maine nad headed for Saint John (New Brunswick).

The death roll amounted to 21 persons and the damage is estimated at millions of dollars.—Reuter.

Discipline On Prayer Ground: Gandhiji's Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah spent a quiet day at their respective residences to-day.

Gandhiji attended the usual prayers and spoke a few words requesting the public to keep order and discipline at prayer time.

He said that at prayer time there was usually great rush. People came to him to give money for the Harijan fund and to take autographs. Due to this, children and weak persons experienced considerable difficulty every day. Gandhiji, therefore, said that only those who wanted autographs or who wanted to give him money should stay behind while the rest should leave the prayer ground, immediately the prayers were over.

Secondly he said that the moment he started moving, everybody rushed after him. This caused trouble. Women and children were put to inconvenience. At Juhu there was a lot of space. Though there was not as much space here, there was enough. There was no need to crowd. If nobody crowded and followed him, people would be able to go away from the prayer ground soon. They would be happy and he would be comfortable. He would also be able to collect money and give autographs at leisure.

Thirdly Gandhiji said that the prayers began with a Buddhist invocation followed by two minutes' silence. The silence was an integral part of the prayer. He found people talking during the silence. When silence was a part of prayer they should close their eyes and contemplate. Nobody should talk. This was the proper behaviour and correct discipline. Everyone should observe this discipline.

Gandhiji will meet Mr. Jinnah at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday.

Questioned about Gandhiji's weekly silence, Dr. Sushila Nayar said that he would decide only after meeting Mr. Jinnah.

Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai Superintendent, C.I.D. (Special Branch) called at Birla House in the morning and was with Gandhiji for fifteen minutes.

Fancy Dress Competition

Easy And Interesting To Solve

Rupees 4,000 In Cash Prizes

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Additional Entry Coupons

Price Two Annas

For A Sheet Containing 8 Coupons

CLOSING DATE 4TH OCTOBER, 1944

ALL-OUT DRIVE ON SIEGFRIED LINE

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

SEPTEMBER, 15.

"Allied troops have crossed the Luxembourg and German frontiers!"

This laconic and matter-of-fact statement in the SHAEF communique issued last Tuesday marked one of the greatest climatrics of war. It is signalised the event for which the democratic world has been waiting and hoping for for five long years.

Germany has been invaded! Allied armies have set their foot firmly on "the sacred German soil" with the grim determination to exterminate the evil of Nazism from its native home. It is the Reich itself, which set out to become the mistress of the world, which is now reverberating the boom of artillery. It is the German people, who prided themselves upon being the master race of the world, who are running helter-skelter away from their homes and towns. The earth that is being scorched now belongs to the Fatherland and the Fuehrer. The day of retribution has dawned at last on D-day plus ninety-eight!

Quick on the heels of the first historic crossing of the German border followed three more crossings during as many days. The four penetrations cover a front of 80 miles extending from Aachen to Trier. The deepest penetration is at a point north-west of Prum, which is halfway between Luxemburg and Aachen and 11 miles inside the German border. Aachen itself is being shelled heavily, the last week's news of its capture along with that of Saarbrucken being altogether unauthorised. The initial major obstacles of the Siegfried. Line outposts have been obviously overcome and a general offensive upon this fortified area will begin as the various Allied armies link up. German resistance also is bound to stiffen, though Field Marshal Model may decide to withdraw all his forces to the Rhine.

Red Army Out-Red-Armied!

It is easy to imagine what the German people must be thinking today. Time and again during the last five years the Nazi leaders assured them that no enemy shall be ever allowed to defile the Reich by his shadow. In the beginning of the war, Goering even bragged that no enemy plane could dare to fly over Reich territory! And even after the second front was opened and the ramparts of the Fortress of Europe pulled down, General Guderian, Hitler's Chief of Staff, solemnly promised his countrymen that whatever might happen in the rest of Europe, the German frontiers would remain inviolate!

General Guderian has had to eat his words much earlier than he could have thought it possible. The breakneck speed with which Eisenhower's armies have driven to the Siegfried Line—and crashed through its outposts—must have verily taken his breath away, apart from dissolving his three precious armies in the west! The elastic defence and strategic retreat, with which Dr. Goebbels used to beguile the Germans have proved empty phrases and like Nemesis the Allied armies stand on the East and West.

Let it be noted that barely three and a half months ago the soldiers who are today knocking on the Siegfried Line were billeted in Britain and that the Second Front was only an aching hope. In this short period, they have smashed the Atlantic, Wall, mounted a double-barrelled Blitzkrieg, put out of commission almost two million German soldiers, won the battle of France and Belgium, and have begun an all-out assault on Hitler's allegedly invincible West Wall—the last barrier between him and doom! The Allies can, indeed, claim to have, for once, out-Red-Armied the Red Army by their massive planning, flawless execution and brilliant victories.

Series Of Feints

It is obvious that the German General Staff has been frequently caught napping during the last three and a half months. Again and again has General Eisenhower sprung a surprise upon his opposite number and, as the adage goes, surprise is half of victory. The initial landing in Normandy itself was considered by General Rundstedt to be a feint. He would not commit his armies in the fear that the real invasion would be launched somewhere else, and this give the necessary time to the Allies to consolidate their miraculously won bridgeheads.

Similarly Montgomery completely fooled Rommel by tying down all his Panzers at Caen, while the American gatecrashed into Brittany and fanned in all directions, thus making German confusion worse confounded. The landing in southern France, General Patton's mysterious drivers, the pincers on the Seine were all calculated to keep the Germans guessing—before trapping them!

The invasion of Germany proper was of a piece with the other strategic moves of Eisenhower, There is reason to believe that the main German forces were concentrated at Aachen to block the U. S. First Army. Similarly the Metz area was heavily guarded in order to stem the advance of the U.S. Third Army. Actually the first blow fell midway between these two areas and has served as a wedge to open the hard defensive crust of the whole frontier.

Whatever the strength of the West Wall may be, it cannot hold up the Allied advance for long. No fortification, said Eisenhower the other day, can be stronger than the man who defend it. Though reserve troops are reported to have been brought up to man the intricate system, there are simply not sufficient reserves left in Germany to defend its entire length. That task will devolve mainly upon the often defeated and demoralised troops who has retreated hundreds of miles to fall back upon the Siegfried Line. They have had not even a breather to enable them to fight their last battle—the battle of the Fatherland.

Guerillas Behind Guerillas!

German leaders are no doubt loudly expressing their resolve to wage a guerilla warfare, a sample of which has already been seen at Roetgen. Apart from the fact that the war-weary German people may not feel like scorching the earth for their Nazi rulers, the latter themselves forget that there are guerillas behind guerillas in the Reich. The exact number of conscripted foreign workers who have been harnessed to German industry is not known but it easily runs into millions drawn from every country in Europe.

This "Trojan Horse" is bound to prove a serious embarrassment, if not potential danger, to the Nazis, General Eisenhower has already sounded the tocsin for them. He has warned them that Himmler is planning to put them into the frontline and given the following instructions for circumventing this threat: "Leave all German factories at once. Go underground. Go into hiding either in towns or on the lands. You must act immediately, so leave the factories. The safest place is on the land. German farmers are in need of labour. Many will give you food and shelter. The Nazis haven't men to spare to search for you or control your movements."

The night is thus descending swiftly upon Hitler's Germany. Whether the agony of its final annihilation will be long drawn out or will end quickly is for the Nazi gangsters themselves to decide. The chances are fifty-fifty. The knowledge that the Red Army has also resumed its offensive in East Prussia and Warsaw may well help the German General Staff to make up its mind—if only to unleash the secret weapons about which Nazi spokesmen have been boasting so long. The end cannot be too far away in any case

Eyes On Quebec— Or Kremlin?

And if it is this heartening consciousness that has brought Mr. Churchill and Mr. Rooseve.t together in Quebec. Japan may figure first on the agenda of the conference and the high military and naval officials who have accompanied the two Chiefs are obviously there to prepare the final plans of the war against Japan. What the 1943 Quebec Conference did to Germany, its 1944 edition will do to Japan—though one hopes far more quickly.

But the problem of what to do with Germany and how to reconstruct Europe after the end of the war must have also occupied a good deal of the two leaders' attention. It was significant that Marshal Stalin was also invited for the Conference, which would not have been the case if only the Far East was the concern of the Quebec Conference. Mr. Anthony Eden's presence is another revealing pointer.

Indeed, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt must have found the political strategy to be adopted in the West after the war to be a far more knotty and complicated problem than the military strategy to be adopted to defeat Japan. Their verdict is final in the latter case, but in the former they have Stalin to deal with. And what plans Stalin has for post-war Europe, nobody knows. Kremlin, rather than Quebec, may well decide the future of Europe!

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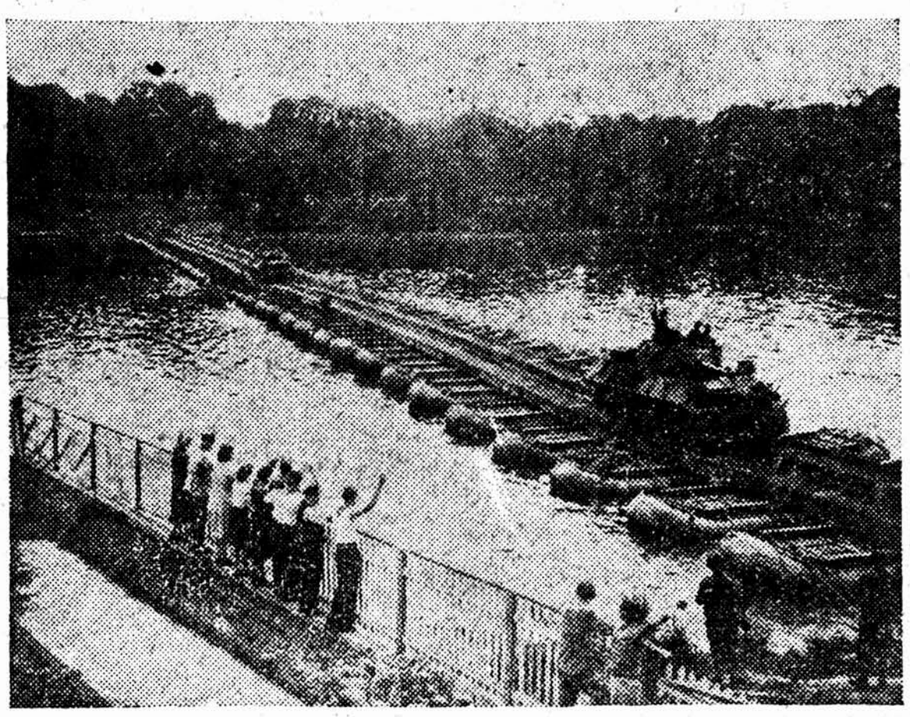
The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.



U. S. TROOPS BRIDGE THE SEINE
French residents cheer as the first U. S. tanks cross a pontoon bridge built by U. S. Army engineers across the Seine north-west of Paris during the great Allied advance in pursuit of the retreating Nazis. Planet Photo.

UPRISING OF SLOVAK PATRIOTS CONTINUES UNABATED

Russia And Western Allies Giving All Possible Help

LONDON, (By Special Cable).

The rising of the Slovak patriot forces, which started on August 29, is continuing unabated. Soviet Russia from the East is rendering the forces all possible help, and now after the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk's representation to the Allies in London, assistance from the West has been promised.

The Slovak Army, Members of the Civil Service, and the many who were forced into quisling organisations by the Nazis such as the Hlinka Youths and Hlinka Guards are actively collaborating with the patriotic forces in their fight against the Nazi occupation forces.

The Slovak Minister fo National Defence General Catlos was accused by the Nazis for encouraging the uprising and co-operating with Benes Government in London. General Catlos, and M Karvas Director of Slovak National Bank have disappeared from Bratislava So did many other high functionaries and Cabinet ministers of the Slovak Government

Tiso, the President of the so-called Slovak Republic is in Gestapo custody since August 27. Tiso's cousin, Stephen Tiso, President of the Bratislava County Court was entrusted with the portfolios of Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs

German and Hungarian forces, including Panzer formations, are pressing from Cadca, and westwards from Orlov, Presov and Kosice, but are unable to penetrate the mountain ranges of central Slovakia, where the Republican forces are firmly entrenched and in complete control of the territory. The rising has brought about tremendous enthusiasm among the people, and the whole country is beflaged with Czechoslovak Republican colours.

Severe fighting for rail and road communications linking Eastern Germany with the Danube valley, through Slovakia, is going on at the Western gates of the Vah Valley and at the south-west at Kosice. The patriotic forces are bearing great strain under over-whelming German air superiority, as the Germans are in possession of aerodromes around Bratislava, and because the Banska-Bystrica Broadcasting Station, which the patriotic forces used for their communications, was hit by German bombs. The Patriotic forces are, however, in constant touch with the Military Leaders of the Czechoslovak Government in London.

SLOVAK AIRMEN.

Many Slovak Airmen left the country with their planes and landed on Russian aerodromes, where after refuelling and servicing they took off to give aid to their compatriots fighting for the liberation of their motherland. In all liberated areas local National Liberation Committees have been set up and they have ousted the Nazi and quisling groups

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Bhadrapad Vad 30, 2000
Muslim : Ramzan 28, 1363
Parsi : Farvardin 14, 1314
Sunrise : 7-27 a m, Sunset 7-40 p m.
Hightide : —, 13-09
Lowtide : 6-37, 19-10

To-day's Engagements

HINDU WOMEN'S RECUE HOME SOCIETY : Sixteenth Annual General Meeting today at 3-30 p m at Shradhanand Mahilashram, Matunga, Dr. M. R. Jayakar Presiding.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public lecture on "Man-Mortal and Immortal". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain at 6-15 p m.

GANDHI JAYANTI : Under the auspices of the Shivaji Park Charkha Sangh, a lecture by B. R. Dhurandhar, at 5-30 p m in Meena House, Shivaji Park, on the importance of Charkha in the Economical Life of India.

GOUD SARASWAT SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE: 24th Annual General Meeting at 3-30 p m at Forbes Gujrati Hall.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION : Public Debate on "Vanity Thy Name Is Man —Not Woman", In the Union Hall, 3, Bastion Road, at 10-30 a m, Mrs. Fyzee presiding.

SHIRI GURU SINGH SABHA : Ordinary general meeting today at 5-0 p m (S T) in the Sabha's premises at Frere Road.

PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, public meeting of Hindus at 6-30 p m at Madhavbagh when Pandit Syamanand Jha and others will address the meeting on the revised Hindu Law Code.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE, SANTACRUZ : There will be a Concert of Vocal Music by Khansaheb Barkatalli of Lahore at 5 p m in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santa Cruz.

GHAT MISSION CATHOLICS' ASSOCIATION : The 5th Aniversary at 5-30 p m in the Hall of the Sawantwadkar Club No. 2, Cavel Street.

CATHOLICS' CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY : Third Annual General Meeting at the Mater Dolorosa School Hall, Church Building, Sonapur, at 5-30 p m (S T).

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM (KANHANGAD) : 42nd Birthday celebrations of Mother Krishnabai, 7 a m to 8 p m Bhajan and Discourses, at Ramdas Nivas, 16th Road, Khar Road.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL: The Annual General Meeting of the Marwari Commercial High School 'Past Students' Association' will be held today at 2-0 p m.

PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Civic voter's Association a public meeting will be held at Borivli today at 9 a m (I S T) in the Hall of the Borivli Sporting Club when Mr. C. A. Buch will address the Meeting on "Our Municipalities.

HINDOSTAN TAHRIK : The Hindostan Tahrik will celebrate Gandhi Jayant a t6 p m in the National Library, Ripon Road, Madanpura Raja Gulzar Khan will preside and Messrs. Adam Adil, N. Abbasi, M. Husain Cardar and Latif Geoffrey will speak.

SOCIAL GATHERING : The 1st Annual Social Gathering and Variety Entertainment Concert of Lalitkalodyan to be held at Marwari Vidyala. today 4 p m (N S T).

MR B M BHARGAVA'S BEREAVEMENT : Wide sympathy is felt for Mr. Bishwarnath M Bhargava, General Manager Podar Sons whose second son Rameshwar died on Saturday morning, at his residence Gopal Bhuvan, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay. Rameshwar was aged 15 and expired after an attack of typhoid lasting three weeks Mr. Bhargava's eldest son died only about three weeks ago.

TODAY ON RADIO

(SUNDAY, Sept. 17.)

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,321 kc/s)—8-0 a.h. Vilayat Khan. 8-5 News (H.). 8-15 News (E.). 8-30 Music from Film. 8-50 News (M.). 9-0 News (G.) 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 H V Kadlur. 9-30 H Khan Mastana. 9-50 Alap and Gat. 10-0 Saraswatibai Faterpekar 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-20 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 12-15 p.m P. B. Dev Burman (Sitar) 12-30 Gujarati Songs. 12-45 News (M.). 12-50 News (G.). 12-55 News (H.). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E.). 1-40 Music. 5-0 H V Kadlur. 5-20 P. B. Dev Burman (Sitar). 5-40 Bhajans. 5-55 Local Announcements 6-0 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 6-30 News (E.). 6-40 News (H.). 6-45 H. Khan Mastana. 7-5 Ek Dhun 7-15 H V Kadlur 7-30 Bhavgeet. 7-42 Khayal 8-0 AIR Quartet. 8-15 I Was Listening (E.) 8-25 Uews (M.). 8-35 News (G.) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H.). 9-20 News (E.) 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports Review by Talyarkhan. 10-0 Symphonic Hour

BOMBAY—2

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s)—8-5 a.m. Bhavgeet 8 50 Surasagar Recital.

41.44 m (7,240 kc/s)—11-0 to 2-30 p.m As in Bombay 1

48 73 m. (6.150 kc/s)—5-0 to 7-15 p.m As in Bombay 1 7-15 to 7-30 Interval

89 15 m (8,365 kc/s)—7-42 p.m. Music 7-45 Calling Rural Listeners. 8-25 Chhayanat Aur Dhanashree. 9-0 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 10-0 H Khan Mastana 10-15 P. B. Dev Burman (Sitar) 10-30 Saraswatibai Fatherpekar. 11-0 Close down.

In Aid Of Kasturba Fund

A variety entertainment programme in aid of the Kasturba Memorial Fund, which is arranged by the Unnati Sangh of Bombay, will be held at the Sunderabai Hall, to-day at 4 p.m. A water-colour portrait of the late Kasturba by Mr. G. V. Chandwadkar, the "Chronicle" staff artist, which is specially prepared for the occasion will be auctioned during the programme and the entire proceeds of the show and the picture will go to the Kasturba Memorial Fund. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

KASTURBA FUND

Over Rs. 70 Lakhs Collected Till Sept. 15

Sept. 16

The collections for the Fund up to the 15th September have gone up to over Rs. 70 lacs in all. Bombay City leads with over 16 lacs, Calcutta following with 9 1/4 lacs and U. P. with 7 1/4 lacs. Then follows Madras City and Tamil Nad with 5 2/3rd lacs. Gujarat which showed very little in August now shows 5 1/4 lacs and Bihar 4 1/2 lacs. Then follow Maharashtra and Delhi each with 3 lacs folowed by Andhra, Punjab, Sind and C. P. with figures between 2 and 2 1/2 lacs. Assam, Karnatak and Orissa between them make up 1 1/2 lacs.

Indian States contribute in all over 6 lacs; Kathiawar, Baroda and Mysore each gave over 1 lac. Other States and Oversea countries making up the other 3 lacs

It is hoped that during the next 15 days of September not less than Rs. 10 lacs will be collected and the total is expected to go up to Rs. 80 lacs

Women Artistes To Aid Kasturba Fund

In aid of Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, under the auspices of Lady Artists Union, an exhibition of the paintings of women artists will be held on 23rd instant. Mrs. Hansaben Mehta will be the president. Time and place of exhibition will be announced afterwards. Pictures will be sold in the exhibition. Half of the price of which will go to Kasturba Fund and half of it will be given to the artists.

The last date of the sending the pictures is 20th inst. Painting on paper, wood or leather will do. Women artists should send their pictures to the following address : 1. Miss Kumud Sheth C/O Pravasi Janmabhoomi Karyalaya, 138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2. Nutan Kala Mandir Blavatski Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay. 3. Bhanu Smart Modern School, Sikka Nagar, Bombay. 4. Bhaktiben Shah Shirin Kerawavala, Secretaries, Lady Artists Union.

"People's Avenger" At The Roxy

"Peoples Avengers" a Soviet film presented by the Friends of the Soviet Union will be screened at the Roxy on Sunday 17, at 10 a.m.

This film which is distributed by the "Asia Films of China", depicts actual episodes of the life and battles of the Soviet partisans fighting behind the Nazi lines.

Benefit Show Of 'Pukar'

A benefit show of the well-known Minerva Film 'Pukar' in honour of Mr. N. B. Panthaki, a veteran journalist and Congress-worker of Bombay has been arranged at the New West End Talkies, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, 24th September, 1944.

Donations to the Purse Fund started for Mr. Panthaki should be sent to Dr. D G. Vyas, Sakseria Building, 40 Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The appeal for funds has been issued over the signatures of leading journalists like Messrs. B G. Horniman, S A. Brelvi, Samaldas Gandhi and several others

SOME COMING NEW FILMS

Roop K. Shorey will shortly produce "Shalimar" in which Chandramohan and Begam Para will be starred Laxmi Productions will produce "Amarpalli" in which Prem Adib and Sabita Devi will be starred.

WELL-KNOWN PHYSICULTURIST COMES TO BOMBAY

Bombay sporting circles will welcome the news that Prof. Temurasp Daruwala of Calcutta the well-known physiculturist, holder of several provincial and All-India records, has decided now to settle down in Bombay where he has established his reputation in the course of the last four years.

Freedom Group Essay Competition Results

Essays were invited on any one of the two subjects (1) Future of Asia (2) History of Indian Humiliation in South Africa. Although there was a choice of languages, all the 13, eassys submitted for the competition were written in English. The judges have made the following awards :—1st Prizes of Rs. 70 each to Mr. S. H. Merchant, Bandra, and Mr. R. B. Aria, for their essays on the Future of Asia. 2nd prizes of Rs. 30 each to Mr. K. A. Rao, and Mr. R. B. Gimi, for their essays on the Future of Asia.

POPULAR DOCTOR PASSES AWAY

(From Our Correspondent)
BHUJ, Sept. 16.

Dr. Vishram Walji Thacker (aged 33) passed away on Thursday evening due to heart-failure. All the Lohana shops remained closed and a condolence resolution was passed by the Lohana community at a meeting held under the presidentship of Sjt. Thacker Naranji Devkaran.

7th Week of Fun! See & Laugh at KARDAR'S Crazy Comedy!
"SANJOG"
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Wed. at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL

ZENANA SHOW
Tomorrow at 1-30 P. M.
RANJIT'S
PAGLI DUNIYA
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
To-day Matinee at 1-30 P. M.
OPERA HOUSE

TOUCHING TALE of a Mother's Heart!
KARDAR Productions' Social Hit!
JEEWAN
Written & Directed By: SADIQ
Starring: MEHTAB & WASTI
3RD WEEK!
Majestic Daily: 4, 7, and 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Wed. at 1 p.m.

CHANDRAMOHAN & BEGUM PARA...
Who have legitimate qualities as well as ardent desire of the Cinemagoers to play them Kingly Roles,
Are coming together
in
SHOREY PICTURES'
Big picture Entertainment
SHALIMAR
Supported by:—MANORAMA, MAJNU HARI SHIVDASANI
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TWO MORE SENSATIONAL HITS ARE ALSO UNDER making
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Featuring MANORMA, MAJNU HARI SHIVDASANI.
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YOU WILL LAUGH-WITH YOUR HEART WIDE OPEN
When you will see
KOEL (Punjabi)
Director: ROOP SHOREY
Starring: MANORAMA, SATISH, MAJNU
Ready for Booking.

On Wednesday & Thursday Mat. 1-45
ACHARYA ART'S STREAMLINED COMEDY
AGE-KADAM
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-45
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15
Fri., Sat. & Sun Matinee at 1-45
An "EVERGREEN" Release
Starring: MOTILAL ANJALI DEVI MUBARAK
TAJ

TO-DAY MATINEE 1 P. M.
PRAKASH'S
Drama of Mirth & Melody
5th WEEK
KAVITA
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
To-day Mat. 1 P. M.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 5
An "EVERGREEN" Release
DRAWING CROWDS
CAPITOL

SINGLES CROWN FOR SUNDER DEODHAR

Disappointing Fights In Badminton Championships

Two finals in the Western India Badminton Championship Tournament were played off at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening. The fights were very disappointing as the losers in both the contests went down without any show of resistance.

Owing to the absence of L. G. Salve, the final match in the professional's singles was not played.

MUMTAZ CHINOY FADES AWAY

Mumtaz Chinoy and Sunder Deodhar therefore started the Women's Singles final. Mumtaz made a promising start by collaring the first four points. But Sunder did not take long to measure her rival strength. After the score was levelled up at 5, a keen struggle ensued for supremacy. They raced neck to neck till 9 all was called. Thereafter Sunder ran through her opponent without conceding a single point. Her drop shots non-plussed Mumtaz completely. Sunder now succeeds her elder sister Tara, as the Singles Champion of Western India. She has bagged the Women's double title also in company with her younger sister, Suman, an excellent achievement indeed'

RANGNEKAR & MUGWE'S SUCCESS

The Men's Doubles final saw Rangnekar and Mugwe secure a substantial lead of 5-0 in the first game. Then Madgavkar and Bose woke to the realities of the situation and strove hard to get even with their opponents. They nearly succeeded in their efforts. Sunil Bose particularly was doing all he could to gain a grip over the game. They remained a point behind their opponents when the latters' scores were 13 and 14. Thereafter Madgavkar lost his nerves completely and threw away point after point in a nonchalant manner. This must be due to his fierce smashes and drives being returned by his opponents with equal ferocity. The success of Rangnekar and Mugwe should therefore be attributed more to the mistakes committed by the Calcutta pair—Sunil had caught the contagion from his partner in the later stage of the encounter—than to the overriding supremacy of the local stars. Nevretheless they fully deserved their victory.

The following are the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES—FINAL

Miss S. Deodhar beat Miss M. R. Chinoy 12-10, 11-0

MEN'S DOUBLES—FINAL

K. M. Rangnekar and D. G. Mugwe beat V. A. Madgavkar and S. Bose 15-13, 15-0.

W. I. SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIPS

Maharashtra's Surprising Victory Against Bulldozers In Semi-Final

In the first semi-final of the Western India Football Championship Tournament, the Maharashtra XI scored a surprising victory against the Bulldozers, runners-up in the second division of the Harwood League, by 2 goals to nil at the Cooperage on Saturday evening. There is no doubt that the Poona players are improving in every appearance at the Cooperage. They will now meet the winners of Embarkation H. Q and W. I. A. A. in the final.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL

6-15 p.m. Embarkation H. Q. vs. W. I. A. A. staff.

TEHERAN WINS ST. LEGER

NEW MARKET, Sept. 16.

Teheran won the St. Leger.

Borealis was second and Oceanswell third.

Betting 9/2 Teheran, 11/2 Borealis. 11/2 Oceanswell. 17 ran.—Reuter.

St. Leger runners were indentical with the probables sent on September 14.—Reuter

"Battle Of Britain" Day

A Bombay Govt. Press Note States: His Majecty the King Emperor has decided that the celebration of the "Battle of Britain" should be held this year on Sunday, the 17th September 1944. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay hopes that heads of religious communities in this Province will cooperate in observing the 17th September as a special day of prayer and that as many of the public as possible will attend the services which willl be arranged.

Deshmukh Back In India

KARACHI, Sept. 16: Sir C.. D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, returned to India today from England. He was a member of the Delegation that attended the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference on behalf of India.

He visited the United Kingdom on his way to India.—A. P.

KARACHI, Sept. 16: Sir C. D. Deshmukh is leaving for Bombay tomorrow by air.—A. P.

General Montgomery Annexes Gimcrack Stakes

Favourites Go Down Like Pins: Drizzling At Intervals Causes Havoc With Punters

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 16.

Early before the start of the races to-day there were good showers. The track which was already heavy by overnight's rain was soaked and was not racing-like. It also drizzled at intervals and caused havoc with the punters who were hard put to it.

Favourites ran down like pins in all but the last event which saw a well backed animal score. Several big dividends were records, out of which General Montgomery who annexed the cup event, the Gimcrack Stakes paid the largest sum of Rs. 219 for win.

Happy Fate the best backed candidate ran indifferently and finished fifth.

The Maharaja of Gwalior was alone successful with a double. Outsiders who scored in the races for the treble pool made it a difficult problem. Only two lucky punters who solved it collected Rs. 15,004-1-2 each.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ANAR KALI 9-2 Raut 1
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL OAK 9-0 Russi 2
Mr Diamond's AMIR AL KHAIL 8-2 Uttam Singh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's TWO-TWO-TYE 8-12 Mohd. Khan 4

Not run: Faraj Allah and Amir al Jazira.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 178. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 27 and Rs. 30.

Trainer: Dhalla.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SENIORITA 8-4 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's EMBASSY ROW 9-0 Khade 2
Mr Osman Chotani's OSMAN PASHA 8-11 Raffaele 3
Mr and Mrs M T Thadani's FALSE PRIDE 7-7 Peacock 4

Not run: Hectic.

Won by: 1 length, 4 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 2 minutes 21 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Major Jadhav

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr S G Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 7-13 Brace 1
Mrs A L Hutson's PASSING BELL 8-11 Sibbritt 2
Messrs Khairaz and A Ahmedbhoy's FRIENDSHIP 7-7 Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's FLOWER OF LASHKAR 8-8 Jones 4

Not run: Say When, Peerless and Beacon.

Won by: Short head, 3 lengths, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 21 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 25, Rs 18 and Rs 40.

Trainer: Major Irani.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr S G Bhopatkar's FIROUZE 8-3 Brace 1
Mr E D Pandole's PAILA NUMBER 9-0 Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's TRUSTY 8-12 Roberts 3
Mrs J A Grimshaw's PROMINENT 7-12 Carr 4

Not run: Flashing Prince, Scotch Mist and Lion Tamer.

Won by: 1 length, 5 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 50 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14

Trainer: Major Irani.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr J D Banatwalla's BROTHER SCRIBE 8-11 K Hasan 1
Mrs. Sadiq and Mr. M Jamshedji's DOCTRINE 7-12 Sibbritt 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's INDICATION 7-9 Z. Khan 3
Mrs. J A Grimshaw's HIGHLAND LAD 7-4 Whiteside 4

Not run: Mohalebbi

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 43 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 16 and Rs. 27

Trainer: Meherjee

THE GIMCRACK STAKES—Distance 6 furlongs

The Maharaja of Palakimedi's GENERAL MONTGOMERY 8-11 Carr 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhov's DANDY 8-11 Evans 2
Mrs N E D Pandole's CYRENAICA 8-11 Sibbritt 3
Lady Sherbanoo Chinov's SILVER-LINING 8-8 B McQuade 4

Not run: Rex, Wing Commander, Gold Legion Sunbathing, Khuda Hafiz, Blue Wonder, Jaimangal, Reward and Pathan.

Won by: 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 19 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs 219 Places Rs. 46 Rs 31 and Rs. 20

Trainer: Balfour.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's DANCING LILY 8-5 Britt 1
Mrs S Basher Ali's MONEL 7-8 Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 9-0 Jones 3
Maharaja of Idar's NO WONDER 8-0 Brace 4

All ran.

Won by: 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 34 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 15 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Rajya Ratna M C Patel

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ASMAN TARA 8-8 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 8-12 Britt 2
Mr Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-7 Whiteside 3
Messrs Mehta and Hope's KING HILAL 9-0 Kheem Singh 4

Not run: New Jack.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 26. Rs. 20 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: Major Jadhav.

Rs. 50,000 FOR LOSS OF HIS ARM

Physician Gets Damages And Costs From E. I. Railway

BURDWAN, Sept. 16

Judgment has been delivered in the damage suit against the E. I. Railway claiming Rs. 100,000 damages, filed by Dr. Susil Kumar Mukherjee of Memari.

The Subordinate Judge of Burdwan has granted a decree for Rs. 50,000 with costs in favour of Dr. Mukherjee.

Dr. Mukherjee, who was practising as a physician in Calcutta in 1942, had alleged that on the 17th February, 1942, he was coming to Memari with his old mother by a Howrah-Burdwan local train. His mother was travelling in an Intermediate Class Ladies' compartment. The train having stopped at Memari station, Dr. Mukherjee went near his mother's compartment and as he was helping her to alight from the train, himself standing in the footboard, the train, without any previous warning and before the scheduled starting time, suddenly jerked. This, he alleged caused him to slip from the footboard and fall underneath the train between the lines and platform. As a result he received severe injuries and had to be removed to the Burdwan Fraser Hospital where his right arm was ultimately amputated. Dr. Mukherjee claimed damage of Rs. 100,000 for the loss of his arm and for being thereby debarred from practising for life.—A. P.

BRITAIN AND ETHIOPIA

New Agreement In Offing

LONDON, Sept. 16: The British Government has appointed Lord De La Warr, now on his way to Ethiopia, as their special representative to negotiate with the Emperor of Ethiopia a new temporary agreement to replace the 1942 agreement and military convention between the two countries.—Reuter.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT GHATKOPER

Public Meeting's Protest

GHATKOPAR, Sept. 16

An unusually overcrowded public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar was held in the Hindu Sabha Compound on Friday night, to protest against the action of the authorities in starting the construction of a slaughterhouse within the municipal limits of Ghatkopar. This meeting was presided over by His Holiness Shri Gokul Nathjji Maharaj, the religious head of the Vaishnavas of Bombay.

The main resolution stated that with more than 95 per cent of the local population being composed of strictly vegetarian Hindus, who were maintaining for the last 21 years at an annual expense of more than a lakh of rupees an organisation for the protection of milch cattle within a very short distance from the site of the said slaughterhouse, and particularly in view of the policy of the Government not to injure the religious feelings of the population, they emphatically protested against the starting of the construction of the said slaughter-house and earnestly requested the authorities immediately to stop further construction work of the same and to decide not at all to have a slaughter-house within the municipal limits of Ghatkopar-Kirol.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah and supported by Messrs. Maneklal Mehta, Jasvantray Mehta, Nihalchand Mulchand, Jamnadas Udani and others. Every speaker emphasised the fact that this construction had caused grave resentment amongst the public, and that it should be stopped from being established.

By another resolution, an influential committee of leading citizens was appointed to take all necessary steps to redress this grievance, with H. H. Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj (President), Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj and Mr. Maneklal Mehta (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. Chimanlal P. Shah, Jasvantray G. Mehta and Devji Naranji (Hon. Secretaries), Mr. Vadilal Chatrabhuj Gandhi and Mr. Singji Vikamsi (Hon. Treasurers) and others in all 26 persons with powers to co-opt.

There was a generous response to an appeal for funds, and more than Rs. 4,200 was subscribed on the spot.

The president, Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, who donated Rs. 500 in his fervent speech deplored the action of the authorities whereby the religious feelings of the whole local ponulation of the Hindus has been wounded and asked why there was no control of the slaughter of milch cattle when every other article was controlled. The meeting terminated at midnight.

WHEN MAHASABHA EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16: A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held here on October 6 and 7.—A. P.

LEPROSY CURE
HYDNOCARPUS (Wegitiana) OIL
(Pure & Medicinal)
Prepared under Expert Supervision
K. J. LAZAR BROS.,
OIL MILLS.
IRIN JALAKUDA,
Cochin State.

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS IN F (South), F (North) & G (South) WARDS

The work of renewing the current ration cards by pasting slips over them will be done during the current week at the shops mentioned below in F (South), F (North) and G. (South) Wards.

Those whose cards are registered at any of the shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours for renewal and also for issue of rations at the ration shops concerned during this week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and at the Government Grain Shops 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

F (SOUTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 208, 242, 245, 261 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 275, 276, 277, 278, 367, 409, 417, 435 459, 514, 519, 545.

Communal Store No.: 32.

Government Grain Shops Nos.: 13, 21, 49, 64,89, 91, 146, 183, 196.

F (NORTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 207, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 280, 364, 365, 366, 387, 418, 440, 449, 542.

Government Grain Shops Nos.: 12, 14, 17, 30, 46, 47, 56, 79, 84, 103, 108, 138, 149, 158, 191, 237.

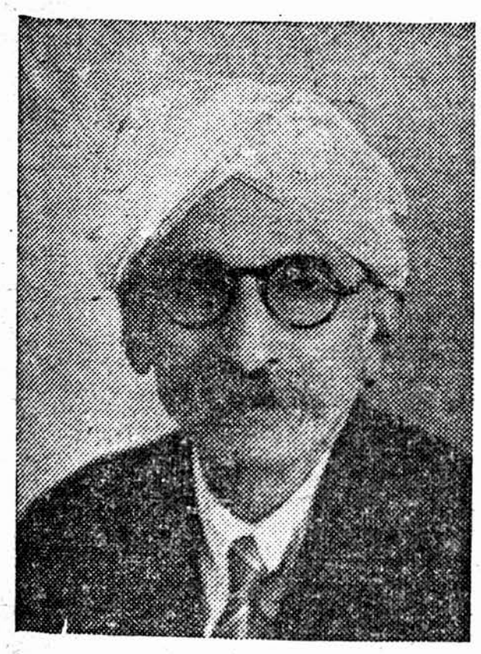
Co-operative Societies Nos.: 6, 8, 23, 31.

Communal Stores Nos.: 19, 24, 26, 33, 34, 60, 64, 70.

G (SOUTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos.: 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 313, 315, 341, 406, 415, 427, 438, 465, 484, 504, 531.

Government Grain Shops Nos.: 195.



Rao Saheb D. A. Telang Principal of the Babu Pannalal Jain High School who passed away on Friday evening after a brief illness.

Funeral Of Late Rao Saheb Telang

The funeral of the late Rao Saheb D. A. Telang, Principal, Babu Panalal P. Jain High School, Bombay, took place, on Saturday morning, a large procession following the bier to the cremation grounds at Dadar. Seths Premchand Kotavala and Vijaykumar B. Panalal, representatives of the Panalal Trust, Dr. B. Bhujangrao and S. S. Rao, and Messrs. Laxmikant N. Dabholkar, Bapusaheb Bhatvadekar, Y. N. Nadkarni, Judge, Small Causes Court, M. V. Dondhe, S. P. Kharas, C. A. Christi, Mathias, B. N. Vaidya, Principal Nerurkar and S. R. Nevaskar, were among those who attended the funeral, besides the teaching staff and past and present students of the B. P. P. J. High School.

Radio Club Strike

The staff of the Radio Club continued to be on strike on Saturday. The authorities of the Club have made arrangements for carrying on the normal activities of the Club.

The services of the Club Manager have been dispensed with by the Secretaries of the Club.

Govt. Is Tyrannical When People Can't Dismiss Rulers

Party System Must Be Scrapped Off Ruthlessly, Says G. B. Shaw

LONDON, Sept. 15.

George Bernard Shaw at the age of 88 has produced a remarkable work published today and entitled "Everybody's Political What's What."

The Book is a monumental example of incisive, penetrating and ordered thought. A wide review of the whole pattern for contemporary living dilates with realism and daring on social, economic and political issues and in summaries of principal heads, Shaw compresses some of his most pungent comment.

He declares: "Unless people can choose their leaders and **He refuses to talk about India** rulers and can revoke their choice at intervals long enough to test their methods by results, Government will be a tyranny exercised in the interests of whatever classes, castes, or mobs or cliques have this choice.

Until popular choice is constitutionally guided and limited, political ignorance and idolatry will produce not only Hitlersque dictatorships, but stampedes led by liars or lunatics like Titus Oates and Lord George Gordon.

The choice should therefore be limited to panels of persons who have passed such tests as we can devise of their wisdom, comprehension, knowledge and energy.

AGAINST ADULT SUFFRAGE.

For legislative purpose adult suffrage is out of question as only a small percentage of any population has either the requisite faculty or knowledge. But for ventilation of grievances, questioning ministers and criticism of cabinets, suggestion of remedies and new methods, moving of resolutions and votes of confidence or reverse, and generally of keeping Government in touch with the people, a representative popular Parliament of men and women in equal numbers is necessary.

Such a Parliament alone may properly be called a House of Commons. It should not have any direct power to legislate because legislative capacity is now commons."

"PARTY SYSTEM SHOULD BE SCRAPPED."

Shaw adds: "The British party system should be scrapped ruthlessly. It was invented two and a half centuries ago to nullify the House of Commons by obliging the King to select ministers from the Party commanding a majority in it."

"Parliamentary business," he declared, should therefore be conducted as in our municipal cities where members are elected for a fixed term and serve on standing committees which consider all questions appropriate to their departments and report their conclusions and recommendations to the whole body. The reports can be discussed, accepted or amended or sent back for further discussion on their merits wholly.—Reuter.

"SWARAJYA" FOR CEYLON

Goal Of All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

COLOMBO, Sept. 16.

The inaugural meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress held in Jaffna adopted a draft statement on the aims and objects of this new political body.

The statement defines the goal of the Congress as the attainment of 'Swarajya' for Ceylon. Other aims and objects include: The recognition of the sovereignty of the people of Ceylon by the establishment of a free constitution, based on the just principle of democratic equality under which no single race, community, class or such other group will be in a position to dominate over the others; the establishment of political equality for all sections of the population of the island; the cultivation of close and friendly relations and the promotion of political and economic collaboration with the peoples of India; the maintenance of friendly relations and cultural contacts with the peoples of Great Britain and of other progressive countries of the world."

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, member of the State Council was elected President of the Congress.— A. P.

JAP RETREAT DOWN TIDDIM ROAD CONTINUES

Bombay Sappers And Miners Operate With Forward Troops Of Fifth Indian Division

KANDY, Sept. 16.

To-day's S.E.A.C. 'communique' said: "Fourteenth Army troops are operating across the Chindwin River and so far have met no organised enemy resistance.

In Arakan, patrols were active in the Mayu range.

On the coastal sector, enemy artillery shelled our advanced positions south of Maungdaw."

"U. S. A. A. F. 'Mitchells' of Eastern Air Command resumed their attacks yesterday on the Japanese build-up round waling on the Burma Road and secured many hits. Fires were followed by explosion. Other "Mitchells" attacked Pakokku on the Central Irrawaddy and started fires at Katha railway station and on railway sidings at Tantabin.

"Beaufighters searched the whole length of the Mandalay-Rangoon railway line for targets; these have become scarcer owing to the success of recent operations. Locomotives were damaged and rolling stock left ablaze; a petrol store was hit."

Jap Retreat

TAMU, Sept 16: In their retreat down the Tiddim Road, the Japs have demolished innumerable bridges across streams, nullahs and rivers With the forward troops of the Fifth Indian Division is operating a company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, whose job it is to repair damaged bridges and to clear the way for supplies and unit transport to keep up with the advancing troops.

These engineers, in 56 miles of the divisions recent advance, have built 2,000 feet of bridging of various types. Their biggest tasks come when there are rivers to cross. The hold girder bridges, blown up by the Japs, lie in a tangled mass, seldom of any use as foundations for new structures and so the Bailey bridge, which has done great work in other theatres of war, is brought in to fill the gap

With the bridge completed, convoys again move on to the forward elements of the Fifth Indian Division.—A. P.

CHINA WILLING TO RECOGNISE COMMUNISTS

CHUNGKING, Sept. 16.

General Chang Chich-Chung who has been negotiating with Chinese Communists on behalf of the Central Government announced on Friday that the Chinese Government will withdraw the blockade, release political prisoners, recognise the Communist district and increase the Communit Army to ten divisions.

General Chang said Government has only one demand—political and military unity within the country The Communist representative, Lin Tso Han, demanded autonomous status for the Communist districts of Shenshi, North, Central and Southern China. He maintained Communist armies cannot be moved because "they are the local people's Armies."—Reuter.

NEW JAP COMMANDER OF TOKYO BAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Admiral Naokuni Nomura has been removed from his post as Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station in Tokyo Bay, according to a Tokyo broadcast picked up by the Federal Communications Committee.

He has been succeeded by Vice-Admiral Nishmbosukahar, Chief of the Naval Air Force.

The broadcast also stated that Nomura had been promoted to "an undisclosed important leyicum and that A.C.C.M.K.B.D. to Navy Ministry Vice-Admiral Macnitaro Tozuko has been appointed Chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 16: Following is the weathec rhart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 hrs. L.M.T. on 13th September 1944:—

Allahabad 95 79 0; Bombay 88 78 0; Calcuta 94 78 0.8; Cawnpore 96 78 0; Cuttack 94 79 T; Darjeeling 64 57 0.4; Delhi 97 75 0; Dehra Dun 88 71 0; Jacobabad 97 78 0; Karachi 88 79 0; Lahore 99 75 0; Lucknow 95 77 0; Madras 88 78 T; Nagpur 94 77 0; Patna 95 82 T; Peshawar 96 72 0; Shillong 75 59 0.1 Simla 69 55 0.—A. P.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO HAJ PILGRIMS

NEW DELHI, Sept 16.

Sufficient supplies of food will be available for Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia, says a Press Note. In view of the greater consumption of foodstuffs during the Haj pilgrimage, His Majesty's Government may supplement supplies to that country, should it be considered necessary. Pilgrims, therefore, will not be allowed to take any foodstuffs with them from India.—A. P.

BATTLE DRESS

TODAY the nation is in uniform — dungarees and battle dress for the fighting services, standard cloth for civilians. Yet though the gay colours, the frills and flounces of peace have temporarily gone, our war-time clothes still bear equal evidence of the work of the chemist. The raw textile fibres must still be cleansed, then treated with oils specially selected for each type of fibre. Otherwise they would be torn to shreds by the complicated machinery through which they must pass. And they must still be dyed and finished. This finishing or final dressing of wool, rayon or cotton is possibly even more important for battle dress than for peace-time clothes. Chemicals in huge quantities are still required by the textile industries of India. The processes devised and controlled by the chemist continue to work at high pressure. But many raw materials on which these formerly depended are no longer available. Extra effort must be made in the research laboratories to discover and develop fresh methods or materials. Out of this necessity will emerge not only the substitutes necessitated by war conditions but entirely new products, having novel properties which will ensure them a place in the post-war world. It is the chemist's privilege that in attempting to solve the problems of Today he frequently discovers a key to Tomorrow.

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SITUATION WANTED

Sugar Technologist long experience foreign and Indian. Seeks responsible post on decent salary. Reply Box No. 5131. "Bombay Chronicle"

142. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees, Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 5835

Get Medical Diploma at Home: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic. Prospectus Free. Old Indian Medical College. Kotgarh. Simla. 5919

Applications are invited from candidates with qualifications for undertaking statistical researches for scholarships and fellowships of the Indian Statistical Institute of value ranging between Rs. 50|- and Rs. 100|- per month depending on qualifications, tenable for one year in the first instance. Candidates possessing adequate qualifications will also be considered for appointment as Technical Assistants on the Staff of the Indian Statistical Institute. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta, by the 15th October, 1944. Selected candidates will be required to work either in the Calcutta or Giridih Office of the Institute. (298)

Alexandra Commercial College: Lucrative positions are offered to qualified persons. Specialised oral postal training provided for Accountancy, Secretarial, Banking, General Commerce Diploma examinations. Terms Moderate. Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road. (6055)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We manufacture Cycle valve tube and Sewing Machine Rings. Asian Rubbers Shahdara (near Lahore). 5331

For Sale Chromic Acid of guaranteed purity suitable for hard-chrome plating. Enquiries solicited. Field Research Station, P.O., Ichhra, Lahore. 5973

For immediate sale, One Restaurant with Bakery, confectionery with 1st class dancing hall situated in the heart of city in a popular centre with Bar licence, modernly furnished, last year sales 7 lacs. Only bonafide buyers need apply. Apply Capital Estate Agency, House Agents, New Delhi. (6034)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

We can distribute all sorts of articles in Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Kashmir. Very efficient Sales organisation, huge turnover guaranteed. Already representing TATAS. Please write to Jaicson & Company, P. O. Box No. 264. 15, Beadon Road, Lahore. 6012

Leading industrial concern prepared to consider applications with a view to engagement for training for positions of ultimate responsibility. Previous business experience preferred but not essential. Apply Box No. 6041, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Mill Stores Wooden Articles, Picking Sticks, Rollers, etc., Wooden Packing Cases, Slate-Frames, Can be had from: P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur (Cochin). (6007)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Obtain lists of young girls, boys, 441 hobbies from Introductions. Panaganj, Aligarh 5740

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PRINTING & DYEING WORKS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED that the ORDINARY MEETING of the Printing & Dyeing Works Owners' Association will be held on 17th (inst.), SUNDAY at 8 p. m. (N.S.T.) at Kapolwadi, 2nd Panjrapole Lane, Bombay 4.

All owners of the above printing and Dyeing Works are therefore requested to attend the meeting personally on the above date. (297)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

A Gentleman of quiet nature desires to stay as paying guest with a respectable family for about two months or more beginning middle September. Must have all conveniences. Apply Box No. 6044, "Bombay Chronicle."

FINANCIAL

Limited number of Shares of sound Industrial Concerns in Bengal paying good dividend available at par from: Alcen Trading Corporation, 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 5892

ASTROLOGER

Free! Astrological advices! Annual Reading 5 Questions answered! Remit 12 annas. Sudharakar, Chamarajnagar. (5310)

PHOTOGRAPHY

Required the services of a respectable Bombay Photographic dealers to act as sole distributors for Bombay of "GENKWO" Bromide and Gaslight paper. General Chemical Works, 63, Belgatchia Road, Calcutta. (6035)

Gama's Son Dies Of Fever

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

The death occurred in Lahore this evening of Jalal, the sixteen-year-old wrestler, winner of many 'bout' competitions. He was the only son of Rustam-e-Hind Gama, the world famed Indian wrestler.

Jalal ran fever for a day.—A. P.

UNSATISFACTORY FOOD SITUATION IN MADRAS

Help Expected From Central Government

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

"The Madras Government is trying to secure help from the Centre to tide over the food situation in the province during the next two months and before the arrival of the news about the 'kuruvai' crop." Thus observed Mr. G. W. Priestly, Adviser to the Governor, in the course of a press interview.

Mr. Priestly regarded the food situation as unsatisfactory the season not having gone too well and the south-west mansoon not being good. Regarding the recent floods in the Godavari, he said that if aqueduct could be repaired within a short time the paddy crop could yet be saved. If this did not happen there was every possibility of the crop being lost.

The Adviser further added that the Government were making every effort for building up a reserve of the rice stock for the province.

In reply to a question he said that there was no question of reducing rice ration per head in the immediate future.—O. P.

U. P. QUOTA FOR KASTURBA FUND

ALLHABAD, Sept. 16: The collections in U. P. for the Kasturba Memorial Fund amounted to Rs. 5,58,000 by the 15th of September, 1944. It is expected by the end of the month a figure of Rs. eight lakhs will be reached in the province.—A. P.

NEXT WEDNESDAY

RANJIT'S
MIGHTY HISTORICAL

SHAHENSHAH
BABAR

Starring:
KHURSHID
SHEIKH MUKHTAR,
SUSHIL KUMAR,
LALA YAKUB,
SULOCHANA
CHATTERJI

Director:
VAJAHAT MIRZA

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KHEMCHAND
PRAKASH

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Sun. & Wed.
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10 to 12 and
3 to 6 P. M.

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Central Studio's
PARAKH

Starring: MEHTAB
With
KAUSHALYA, BALWANT SINGH, YAKUB, SHAH NAWAZ, SADIQ ALI, TARAPORE, PRATIMADEVI and LATIKA.

NOW RUNNING TO CAPACITY HOUSES AT
NEW WEST END

CITY MARKETS

Share Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The Share Market was closed to-day it being Saturday.

Foreign issues were better with Indian Iron rising to Rs. 38-4 while Bengal Steel were placed at Rs. 30-8.

Bombay Cotton

There was no change in the cotton market.

I. C. C. March contract was placed around Rs. 436-8, while the old contract was nominally put at a discount of one rupee.

Total tenders—September contract have amounted to 15,700 bales.

COTTON ROOM RATES

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F Good
Jarilla	420	410	400	390
Broach	415	410	405	400
Surti	540	535	530	525
4 F Pun/American	440	435	430	425
L.S.S. do	480	475	470	465
280 F do	525	520	515	510
Saw-Gd 4 F	475	470	465	460
do L.S.S.	520	515	510	505
do 289 F	570	565	560	555
do N T	490	485	480	475
do N T do	535	530	525	520

READY QUOTATIONS

	New
Khandesh Jarilla	260/340
Berar Jarilla	335/375
289 F Jarilla	435/500
N T Jarilla	435/460
289 F Saw-ginned	510/540

Gold & Silver

Yesterday Dollar-Sterling Exchange closed at 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2. New York closed at 4.03. London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 and Silver 23 1/2 for Spot as well as Forward.

Trading on the local market was featureless. Prices moved within a narrow range. Gold after declining to Rs. 68-2, steadied around Rs. 68-6. Silver also after touching Rs. 125-2 held steady at Rs. 125-7. Later on Gold declined to Rs. 67-15 and Silver to Rs. 125.

Closing rates:—

	Rs.
Gold Spot	68 8 0
Gold Settlement	67 15 0
Silver Spot	127 8 0
Silver Settlement	125 0 0

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Cotton opened quiet and losses extended on scattering liquidation hedges, good war new, post-war problems aid the increasing crop movement with resultant hedging. The decline was further influenced by uncertainty over House action in connection with the ninetyfive per cent parity loan. Prices later steadied on price fixing, drying up of contracts, revival of inflation talk in connection with possible revisions of the little steel formula and fears of rain damage in the eastern belt with delayed pickings. There was more or less general disposition to await legislative developments in connection with the Surplus Disposal Bill. Meanwhile the market held steady reflecting dribbling fixations, no important hedges and revival of inflation psychology. The market closed steady. A membership of the New York Cotton Exchange was sold for six thousand dollars.

NEW YORK COTTON.

October 21.44, December 21.33, January 21.25, March 21.11. Middling Spot 21.92.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October 21.53, December 21.36, January 21.28, March 21.22, Middling Spot 21.10.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

October 21.51, December 21.34, March 21.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 15.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGE

London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid officials 44.00 Montreals sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

London, Sept. 15.

Wheat Roxaria (New crop) 38/3 Sept/Oct quoted

Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Sept-Oct quoted

Wheat Australian (bags) 48 Sept-Oct quoted

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Tata Ordinary 380 Tata Deferred 2087/8 Indian Iron 38/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 30/8 Bombay Dyeing 1722/8 Central India 376/4 Century 760 Gokak 290 Kohinoor 540 Simplex 244 Andhra Valley 1805 Tata Hydro 202/8 Tata Power 1875 Associated Cement 227/8 Belapur 230 Bombay Burma (Old) 517/8

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Sept. 16.

Wheat Fine 10/4 Dara 9/12 Arrivals 400 Mds Stock 56 Gram 7/2 Barley 5/8 Peas Khatti 6/1 Stock 149 Arhr 6/5 Stock 136 Rapeseed 11/12 Oats 9 Gur 6/8 to 7/4 Maize 5 Urad Ready 10 Mah 9/1/6 Moong Ready 8/9 Mah 8/9/6 Bardana Asoj 47/8 Mangsir 47/4 Silver 123/8 markets steady on heavy speculative purchases shower of rains received.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Sept. 16

Cocoanuts Raw 62 Dry 90 Cocoanut-oil 310 Copra Office 180 Dilpasand 190 Madras M 220 Goodgooda 230 Pepper Wynaad 260 Country 250 Dryginger Charnad 135 Ernad 170 Coffee Robust 108

BHUJ, Sept. 16.

Hundi rate for Koris, 339-8, 340.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By J. C. MAITRA

SOCCER CARNIVAL

Moir, Turner and Co. deserve to be congratulated on the grand soccer treat which they had arranged for the Cooperage-goers last week. It was called a soccer Carnival arranged for the benefit of various charities. The solid collection of Rs. 18,000 during the four days shows how well the football fans of Bombay supported them. The Committee spared no efforts to make the event a great success. And taking everything into consideration the Carnival must be pronounced an unqualified success. Many people have been asking me why the annual International fixture between Indians and Europeans has not been staged so far and when is it going to be held. As I am not in the confidence of the Committee, I am unable to satisfy their curiosity.

A QUERY

However, hoping that these lines may attract their eyes I am putting forward their query in these columns. There is a natural desire among Indian players and fans alike that this annual engagement should be arranged before the Rovers Cup is over. Our players are very anxious to try their mettle against the best European combination They may be badly beaten. That does not matter It will give them some idea how far they are behind British professional football. The latter may not be the best that Britain can produce. But it must be very near the highest standard seen in England. It is therefore a pity that this annual event could not be fixed during the last Carnival when some of the most prominent British players were here.

HELP TO KASTURBA FUND

Here is another suggestion from the public. The proceeds of this International match may be given away to the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund The name of Gandhi or the word National should not frighten away the rulers of the W.I. F.A. The memory of the deceased lady and the cause which the Fund will support namely, homes for the destitute women and children of India without any distinction of caste or creed are dear to the heart of every Indian, whether he or she is a Congressman or a non-Congressman. There is no political object behind the scheme, as it is obvious from the connection of people with different political ideals with the Fund as Trustees. I hope the W.I.F.A. Committee will give the suggestion their dispassionate and unprejudiced consideration.

A MEMORABLE FIGHT

To return to the Carnival, the most important match of the series—the international contest between England and Scotland—was staged first. As was expected, this turned out to be the high-light of the Carnival—the most attractive of the show. The result of it was that it attracted the largest amount of public support while the others drew it in a graduated scale, the third one having the least! The gates truly reflected the quality of the fare served by each of them. The International match was indeed a memorable one. Rarely have we seen a contest so packed with thrilling episodes and exciting moments. The grit and resourcefulness with which the rival teams fought were an object lesson to our players

"NEVER SAY, DIE" SPIRIT

The English players were undaunted when they were down by two goals. They fought back with dogged tenacity and unshakable determination. Thus they succeeded not only in wiping out the arrears but forging ahead. The Scotsmen not to be outdone, equalised twice after they fell into deficit. It was a last minute goal which decided the issue in favour of England by 5-4. Verily a tall scoring match...but the fruits were equitably shared by the contending parties. Our players would do well to remember that a battle is never lost or won until the final whistle is blown. So it is up to them to go all out till the last. Never say die. It is not in the sportsman's code

NEEDLESS DUST RAISED.

Two of the most prominent players now in Bombay could not participate in this match. Ivor Powell of the R.A.F. was debarred on account of his Welsh nationality. If the match was played under the present Indian ideal of religious or communal basis he might have had a chance! The other was Bob Langton of the Welch Regiment. A good deal of dust has been raised in certain quarters about his exclusion. I cannot imagine the selectors to be so obtuse-eyed as not to distinguish between a horse and a mule! The fact was that Langton was engaged in the Rugger final playing for his Regiment. He was undoubtedly indispensable to them. How then could he figure at two places at the same time?

SHOOT WHENEVER YOU CAN!

I do not think the International players, Dennis Compton and Ralph Birkett, were in their best form. If that was so, I am afraid the Standard of British football is not as high as people are asked to believe. Any way, I am not prepared to accept such a statement They certainly gave glimpses of their true colours occasionally—as was Compton's second goal—but they are capable of reaching greater heights with more match practice. I hope our forwards made a note of the spirit of opportunism pervading both the attacking lines. They shot at the goal at every opportunity—without waiting for a strategic position to fire from. In this connection I must mention the "torpedo-shot" taken by McEwan which went through a sea of players to beat the English custodian neck and crop

DON'T COPY THEIR METHODS.

I would however like our players not to copy the tactics of the professional players in their positional play. The "W" formation with three full backs is all right so far as it goes. But to travel all over the field without any attachment or sanctity to one's position would be disastrous to our players and teams Even for the professionals it would be difficult to take such liberties when faced against equally formidable sides Any way it demands as uncanny amount of anticipation understanding and control to make the escapades paying to the side. It is more likely to produce chaos in the ranks than generate team-work Systematic positional play and sound tactical moves should be our usual guide.

VISITORS FROM BANGALORE.

The matches between the Bombay and Bangalore R.A.F.'s and the Army versus the latter do not demand much comment. When pitched against the local airmen, the visitors fought on level terms till the last. They went down by a goal—the odd one in three—scored in the second half of the extra time. This however gave the Bombaymen the satisfaction of avenging the defeat they sustained in their meeting at Bangalore The Army on the other hand recorded a big victory by 5 goals to one, but the score was altogether against the run of play. But for the magnificent goal keeping by Gould, the Army Custodian, Bangalore might have shared the honours. But then Army played without Towle and Delaney, two of their stalwart defenders, and Bangalore was reinforced by Keddie and McEwan, two of Bombay's stars

COMPTON AT CRICKET

The last match was the second best of the series. Many people think that it would have been better if the engagement was between England and India instead of the Rest. At any rate more Indian players like Dhakuram, and Kadirvelu, and Vandockum might have been included to make it more colourful. As ill-luck would have it Langton and Papen could not play as they were 'hors de combat' and Rashad, who was playing well was injured during the game and was unable to play in the second half Therefore the match was not as entertaining as it might have been Before I conclude I must mention that Compton the British Test Cricketer, while he was in Bombay treated the local cricket fans to an exhilarating innings of 174 at the Bombay Gymkhana.

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ALLIES BATTER NAZI 'WEST WALL'

Allies Seize Objectives In Morotai Halmahera

LONDON Sept. 16.

All the objectives on Morotai Island, the northernmost in the Halmahera group, have been seized, it is reported at Allied Advanced Headquarters, New Guinea.

The Headquarters report added that landing was progressing according to plan and that aerodrome construction had already begun.

General MacArthur in a statement from Morotai beachhead on Halmahera Island, three hundred miles from the Philippines, said today. "Oud campaign is entering its decisive stage, says Reuter's Special Correspondent at General MacArthur's Headquarters somewhere in New Guinea.

"Defeat now stares Japan in the face. Our position here is now secure and the immediate operation has served its purpose. We now dominate Moluccas. I rejoice that it has been done with so little loss. Our campaign is entering upon its decisive stage.

Japanese ground troops still fight with the greatest tenacity. The military quality of the rank and file remains of the highest. The Officer Corps however deteriorates as you go up the scale. It is fundamentally based upon caste and feudal system and does not represent strict professional merit.

In this lies Japan's weakness. Her sons are strong of limb and stout of heart but weak in leadership. Gripped inexorably by the military hierarchy, that hierarchy is now failing the Nation".

General MacArthur referred to the Japanese people's belief in infallibility and said when public opinion realised that its Generals and Admirals had failed in the field of actual combat and campaign, the revulsion produced in Japanese thought would be terrific.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued From Page 18)

acting, rythm, tempo, gesture, breath, fire,—all these combine to make a work of art worthy of the Theatre.

It is a matter of deep regret that the Municipality of Bombay who took up the question of building a Theatre for the City has clean forgotten all about it. It is not too late to revive the memory and to set the movement towards a Theatre-building again in full swing.

Every artist worthy of the name, every citizen possessing an authentic hunger for the growth of culture, every serious minded nation builder should in one accord demand a Theatre in Bombay. Let the Municipality not forget the intention it had a few years ago and it was surely a genuine intention. A theatre in Bombay would be one of Bombay's greatest attractions and most assuredly her pride. It would release great cultural forces which are suppressed and dormant within hundreds of Artists who go about the city with faces of frustration because they have not had a chance of expressing themselves and making their contributions towards the nations growth and cuture.

This question of a Municipal Theatre has been hanging fire for years and years. Our esteemed Art Critic, Dr. D. G. Vyas has written about it on umpteen occasions but the members of the Corporation have not yet been awakened to a realization of their civic responsibility in this matter.

The Municipality maintains a museum, a zoo and a slaughter-house, but no library and no theatre. Why this indifference to culture? And must the ugly, un-Indian stone gargoyles on the Corporation building remain its only contribution to art?

Mayor Nagindas Master is a public-spirited leader. May one appeal to him to give this matter his earnest consideration? And are there no corporators who will take up this matter at the next meeting of the Corporation?

After all the Corporation is only committed—on paper—to build a Municipal Theatre. How many decades must it take before the resolution is translated into a structure of brick and stone? The war is soon going to end and the excuse of wartime difficulties will not hold water any longer.

SIEGFRIED LINE PIERCED

BATTLE OF AACHEN BEGINS: VAST 500-MILE THRUST

S.H.A.E.F., September 16.

At one point east of Aachen, General Hodge's First Army troops have completely penetrated the Siegfried Line and have taken positions on the German side ot the line. There is no indication that this penetration of zone defences had developed into a break-through.

A Berlin radio military spokesman said:

"Taking advantage of difficult woody country Allied columns battered down one German pillbox after another. As soon as these Allied columns reached Aachen town limits, they launched an all out assault against the city, but were unable to reach the centre of the town."

The German Radio reports that Allied troops have reached the city area of Aachen where very heavy fighting for the town is in progress.

The German News Agency this afternoon reported heavy fighting south of Atolberg which is six miles east of Aachen. "Thus the Allies have now entered the area of the West Wall", the Agency added.

The Agency also reported, "heavy clashes" between Germans and Americans in the direction of Bitburg which is about eighteen air miles north of Trier and some twelve miles inside Germany on the main road north-west from Luxembourg City.

The Allies are closing in on the Channel Ports. Two more strongpoints in Dunkirk area are taken.

Allied advance north-west from Dijon appears to be meeting little German resistance."

The German News Agency said last night: "Fighting for the ruins of Brest has entered the last round. Only a few Germans guns were left firing.

The Americans are inching their way steadily forward inside the town. They have already reached U-Boat Pens."

But to-day's German 'communique' said "Brest is holding out despite continuous air attacks."

Belfort Reached

7th Army troops are reported to have reached Belfort.

American units continue to cross the Moselle in a constant stream to build up forces on the far side. In Southern Luxembourg, contact has been made along the Moselle border with First Army units, thus welding a solid line along the Moselle against the Germans.

Important advances have been made both by the United States 3rd and 7th Armies who are now firmly linked. On General Patton's front German 112th Panzer Brigade has been wiped out as an operational unit. In Epinal area, it is estimated 3,500 German prisoners have been taken and about 4,000 Germans killed.

The Germans are now faced with a vast thrust by the Allies along the 500 miles front from the Swiss frontier south of Belfort curving from the German border, to the Channel coast to the south of the Scheldt Estuary.

Since the landings on the south coast, the 7th Army have taken 82,000 prisoners of which the French share has been 49,500. Eight German General Officers were killed or captured and prisoners reported the death of General Deinherdt who was killed by a mine on September 3rd.

French troops sweeping into the vicinity of Fays-Billot which is 47 miles south-west of Charmes captured yesterday by 3rd Army troops, trapped a German column attempting to escape along the road north-east of the town and wiped it out. About 200 Germans were killed, all vehicles in the column destroyed and four 88 millimetre guns were captured.

FLYING BOMBS HAVOC IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Lord Woolton, the Minister for Reconstruction, disclosed to-night that 11,04,000 houses or flats were damaged in London during flying bomb attacks and 23,000 destroyed. In a large proportion the damage was slight.

"We had not previously thought it wise to let the country know the magnitude of the problem in London", said Lord Woolton. "I imagine the enemy at present is so busily engaged licking his own wounds that he won't derive very much satisfaction from contemplating ours."

In ordinary raids from 1940 to this spring, the damage figures were 84,000 houses destroyed and 142,000 still to be repaired, of which 42,000 were not fit for occupation.

The figures for total damage covering air raids and flying bombs in the London area, are 107,000 houses destroyed, representing accommodation for half a million people 170,000 seriously damaged and needing repair; 700,000 (which have received first aid repairs) needing further work to make them reasonably comfortable.

Sympathising with "the acute discomfort" in which many hundreds of thousands were living, Lord Woolton said, "The fortitude and discretion with which these brave Londoners have borne their discomfort without complaint is beyond praise. The world ought to know of it.

The morale of London has never flinched. It is difficult to keep your spirits up when rain is coming through the roof. The whole resources of the Government which are available will be directed to relieving the discomfort of these people."

Lord Woolton has therefore appointed Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve to act as his "Chief of Staff" for repairing war damage in London and finding accommodation for people before the end of winter.—Reuter.

FLYING BOMBS OVER LONDON AREA

LONDON, Sept. 16: Shortly before dawn to-day, there was some hostile activity with flying bombs over the southern counties including the London area.

Damage and casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

LAST GREAT BATTLE OF EAST BEGINS

Violent Conflict Between Nazi Panzers And Soviet Army

LONDON, Sept. 16

Czecho-Slovak forces fighting in eastern Slovakia have established contact with the Red Army advanced elements which have crossed the Czecho-Slovak Polish frontier, reported to-day's 'communique' from the Commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Slovakia.

LAST GREAT BATTLE OF EAST

MOSCOW, Sept. 16: The last great battle of the east has started. At key points along the 600-mile front from the East Prussian border to the Danube, Hitler's panzers and the Soviet Army are to-night locked in a violent conflict. The main armoured forces of the Red Army and Wehrmacht are clashing in the first major battle of the Soviet September offensive. As great tank battles flare up, the front line messages reaching Moscow today told of two new Soviet successes:

FIRST: Soviet troops smashing the German defences in the high Tatra are into Czechoslovakia;

SECOND: Well to the south, spearheads of Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army group have entered Yugoslavia.

Massed Soviet tanks are attacking the entire German defensive system in the area north of the Warsaw suburb of Praga. A critical situation is developing for the Germans. The Red Army, increasing pressure hourly, is forcing them out of the fortified triangle between the Vistula and the Bug.

German troops had built a triangle to prevent the Red Army from by-passing Warsaw in the north. General Rokossovsky, having got the Germans into this tight corner, gained a first class advantage. He is seizing it with both hands.

HITLER'S REPLY TO FINLAND

The German News Agency in a special 'communique' from Hitler's Headquarters stated: "German troops in Finland will continue to protect their security against all attackers after September 15th."

The announcement said: "When Finland on September 2nd made a surprise request that the German troops must be withdrawn from Finland by September 15th, German divisions which had hitherto defended Central Finland, were almost 400 kilometres from ports of the Gulf of Bothnia and more than 600 kilometres from the northern Finnish-Norwegian frontier. A mere route march without enemy interference to the Gulf of Bothnia would require 20 days and to the Norwegian frontier at least 30 to 35 days. The enemy who made this demand and the Finnish High Command which accepted it knew that they were impracticable. The German Army in Finland, therefore, will as from September 15th, continue to conduct all its movements and measures solely from the viewpoint of protecting its own security against all attackers."—Reuter.

HINDU SABHA AND PAKISTAN

Dr. Moonje Replies To Questions

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, replying to a question in an interview whether the Hindu Mahasabha would oppose with the aid of the British Government a joint demand for Indian independence put forward by the Congress and League on the basis of Pakistan said:

"Hindu Mahasabha will certainly oppose such a demand which granted Pakistan to the Muslims, but will work for the attainment of independence for India as strenuously as ever."

Replying to another question whether the Hindu Mahasabha would join a National Government formed on the basis of Pakistan, when earlier at the time of the Cripps proposals, which contained the right of self-determination, the Hindu Mahasabha had agreed to join a National Government, Dr. Moonje said that the Hindu Mahasabha has distinctly told Sir Stafford Cripps that it could not accept the principle of self-determination as applied to the Provinces, but if a National Government was to be formed, it would join in the formation of such a Government, provided that the representation given to the Mussalmans would not be more than what was warranted by their proportion in the population of the country.

If the British Government were to grant Pakistan to the Mussalmans, they would have to grant us same right of self-determination to the Sikhs, the Christians and other communities. That meant Balkanisation of India. There would thus, he concluded, no room for the formation of what might be called Central National Government.—A. P.

GWALIOR RAJYA SARVAJANIK SABHA

Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, it is understood, has accepted the invitation to inaugurate the forthcoming session of the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha which will meet at Ujjain on 18th October.

"Congress Membership Enrolment Day"

Shri S. K. Patil has sent the following announcement:

Monday, the 18th September, will be observed in the City of Bombay as the 'Congress Membership Enrolment Day'. On this day hundreds of our workers will move in all the seven Wards of the City and enrol Congress members. The work of enrolment had to be suspended during the last two years, the majority of our active workers being confined in jails. Now since most of these workers are out and we have already resumed our normal activities of the Congress, I have to appeal to workers to seriously apply themselves to this important work of enrolling the Congress membership and thereby develop our organisational strength. The rules of the Congress Constitution regarding the Congress membership and the special rules made for the City Congress membership will, of course, apply as before.

Surat Dt. School Board

The period of supersession of the Surat District School Board has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to December 1, 1947. The powers and duties of the Board will be performed by Rao Bahadur B. J. G. Shastri, Rao Saheb Bhagwandas B. Shroff, Bulsar, Mr. G. M. Desai, retired Administrative Officer, District School Board, Surat, Dewan Bahadur N. M. Jhaveri, Mr. M. A. Narielwala; Mr. Ahmed Davji Patel, Kim, Olpad Taluka: and Mr. P. C. Pardivala.

EGYPTIAN CONSULATE SENDS 'ID' GREETINGS

On the occasion of the "Id-ul-Fitr" the Consul-General for Egypt in Bombay presents greetings to all Muslims throughout India. The Consulate will be open to visitors on 'Id' day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The offices of the Consulate will remain closed from Wednesday, 20th to Saturday 23rd September 1944.

Licences Not Tranferrable

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16

It is learnt that licences of cloth dealers are not transferable and they will be cancelled if the dealers are not trading. Government have decided to take over from cloth associations the management of cloth bales that are to be despatched to up-country centres. Government will open a new department for the despatch of about 1,500 bales per day.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16

A message from Jamnagar states that dacoits have looted Kotda village. The Police Patel was wounded and bound with a rope.

Making A. I. R. Brighter

Some Constructive Suggestions

By. G. L. M.

The All-India Radio is now an integral part of the official plan of maintenance of popular morale in war time and cultural uplift for all time.

It is now universally recognised —though we don't know what other parts of the Universe like Mars, Saturn, etc. are thinking— that any scheme of post-war reconstruction for which this war is ultimately being fought must embrace (in a purely technical sense) the radio. It is an essential instrument of Imperial development and even of "national" progress—national in the sense in which there is "national" war front, "national" war effort but not, of course, the sense in which the Congress is "national" or there are "nationalist" agitators.

But if broadcasting is to be really helpful and enlightening, its programme (as everybody who doesn't get a chance there will tell you) needs complete overhauling. If suggestions are invited from listeners, they will be mutually contradictory and cancel one another out. Some will ask for classical music and others for its elimination; some will suggest more popular talks and others, more learned ones; some will demand scientific dissertations and others religious.

Constructive Approach

So the best thing is not to leave the decision to the divergent "elements" in Indian life (to quote Mr. Amery's favourite phrase) but to appoint a dictator. The dictator must, of course, be benevolent, well-meaning, etc. and must know what is good for the people more than the people know themselves. We should all plump of dictators after Hitler is finished.

But since I have no chance of being appointed such a dictator— except in the sense of being able to dictate to a typist—I beg to offer my own humble suggestions in order to make my own contribution as a citizen. Since the Viceroy himself has been continuously asking for constructive suggestion from Gandhiji and as continuously rejecting them, in other spheres too there should be a "constructive" approach. Here it is.

"Talks from the highest in the land must reach the remotest corners of India by means of a co-ordinated and well-thought-out programme so as to make the people not only more loyal and jubilant but better acquainted with the enormous complexities of the Indian constitutional problem, the insuperable difficulties of minorities, the efficient manner in which administration is being run, the competent way in which the food problem is being handled, the disinterested manner in which one after another the various experts are coming to tackle heroically the task, and, above all, with the vast plans of post-war development which Government envisage for this country.

Fit Subjects

No Congressman must, of course, be allowed within four furlongs of a radio station—except those Congressmen and ex-Congressmen who are prepared to denounce other Congressmen and particularly the Congress. And it will not be difficult to find them. Politics must be completely banned except such politics as supports the powers-that-be

The new series of radio "talks" must include such subjects as careers of Empire-builders, the reconciliation of the Atlantic Charter with Empires, the geographical unity and national diversities of India, the value of economic internationalism, the insignificance of sterling balances for India, repression (by Japan) in Burma, etc. Highly qualified persons must be engaged to show that Indians are welcome everywhere within the Commonwealth-cum-Empire on which the moon never rises, that repudiation of debts by powerful and dominant nations of the world is justifiable purely in the interests of world economic equilibrium, that the exports and prosperity of U. K. are fundamental to the happiness of mankind.

In order to give a start to the new series, I would make the following suggestions. They are illustrative, not exhaustive.

1. Lord Wavell to speak on "Other Men's Differences."
2. H. E. Commander-in-Chief: "National Defence Without The Nation".
3. Mr. Amery: "India's Wedlock With Deadlock".
4. The Archbishop of Canterbury to relay a talk on "Imperialism and Christianity—A Reconciliation".
5. Mr. Ernest Bevin to relay a talk on "Socialism and the Empire—A Synthesis".
6. Mr. Winston Churchill:—a special broadcast in Empire Service on "What You Have We Hold".
7. The Food Member: "Food For Thought"
8. The Supply Member: "Laws of Demand and Supply in War-Time"
9. Sir Mahomed Osman: "Expansion at the Centre—Real and false".
10. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy to give readings from Knut Hamsun's "Hunger".
11. The Controller of Rationing to give readings from Bojer's "The Great Hunger".
12. A Debate between a Capitalist and a Communist on Planning versus Plotting".
13. Mr Jamnadas Mehta: "From Philadelphia to the Philippines via the Golden Pagoda"
14. Prof. Coupland: "Constitutions—National and Individual and How to Build Them Up"
15. An Expert Talk on How to Ration Without Supplies"
16. An Expert Business Talk on "How to Control the Controllers".
17. An Economic Dissertation on "Exports of Experts by England".
18. A Series on "What's Wrong With Mr Gandhi and the Congress?" by
    - (i) Mr. M. N. Roy.
    - (ii) Mr. Savarkar.
    - (iii) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.
    - (iv) The Dewan of an Indian State.
    - (v) A Member of the Schedule Caste.
    - (vi) A Member of the Adi Dravida.
    - (vii) A Member of the Justice Party.
    - (VIII) President of the European Association.
19. Sir Frederick James on "Why Britishers Describe Themselves As Europeans In India".

China Shall Win!

(Continued from Page 6)

cannot be more keenly demonstrated. When the people are sure that the anti-social elements which they have so far tolerated in the hope of consolidating the front are now actually doing serious harm to the war, they make no delay in fighting them tooth and nail. What we have done is far from being enough, but more will come. For we know that this process is nothing but the legitimate course of the war in view of its two fold aims. We know that the progressive world is watching us and encouraging us to undertake our necessary task.

Without referring to the world war situation, we have never been pessimistic about our war. The world knows that the enemy controls only the points—the cities. But even in these, his control is a sham only. Big cities like Mukden, Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai Canton and Hankow are their bases of sand, which are or the best part surrounded by guerilla areas. Close contacts have been maintained between the guerilla forces and the people inside them. Men, orders, directions, even explosives and small arms are smuggled in. The bogus police does not bother much about searching. A simple question like: "Are you a Chinese?" will bring forth a pathetic answer from them: "Take care of yourself, brother I do this only because I have a family" The 'Wang-chingweis' and the rich in those cities have been sending long before now, words and messengers to the guerilla bases trying to display their fidelity. The enemy has always boasted of his knowledge about China. But he does not realize that he missed the Chinese heart. A Chinese may be selfish to the extreme, yet he never forgets he is a Chinese If he works for the enemy, he always makes it clear to himself the purpose is temporarily for money or safety. A story from Nanking goes like this. When the picture of Wang Chingwei's visit to Tokyo was shown in a big theatre with Wang and his henchmen all present, when Wang was shown in the picture paying his homage to the Japanese Emperor a distinct yet bitter whisper was heard by the silent audience. "Shameless! Traitor" Several of the bogus gendarmes immediately rose to demand the man showing himself. Lights were turned on, the picture stopped, the whole theatre ready for drastic measures. But there rose the voice of Wang-Chingwei himself "Make no stir. It was myself. I am a traitor, I know" The story says that he has been ill since then. Several months ago he was rumoured to have died. Never mind the story itself. It serves enough as an indication. A Chinese heart always longs for the sweet breath of his fatherland when riches and fame are acquired, to breathe it in peace. To go back to my line, the Japanese are never safe in the big cities, much less in the middle ones. As to the small ones, they are always changing hands anyway. If all our countryside can be turned into a flaming sea, the sandy bases of the enemy can be burned with time to come.

Kuomintang And Communist

The political arena in China attracts the world generally with two things: the party conflict and the political control.

The first problem is a long one, partially healed up by the war, but never completely solved. The Chinese Communist Party has no legal status, 23 armies (over 60 divisions) have been stationed round the border of the Communist region to keep them in control. The Government is the legal representative of China while the Communists are developing in strength and self-confidence. The Government insists on one party—The Kuomintang, one doctrine—San Min Chu and I and one leader—The Generalissimo for China. The Communists choose two but not the other, being themselves already a big party. The problem now bails down to two things: the border Government (communist basis) and the 18th Group Army, formerly the 8th Route Army. The Government demands the abolition of the Border Government insisting that it breaches the unification of the country within one system. It also demands the reorganization of the 18th Group Army on the basis that it would be taking readily all Government orders. If those things can be done, the Communist Party would be given legal recognition. The Communists, however, cannot agree with the situation categorically They claim that their methods of governing and fighting are better suited to the war need, that they are working with the people.

This deadlock is rather pernicious. But efforts to break it have never ceased. The Government announced last November that the situation would be solved by political means. Overtures for negotiations are made from time to time. While the war exists, there will be no break. After the war the active sentiment of the nation, especially that of the soldiers, will prevent a civil war. As the war situation develops, new intermediate elements of influence will grow to bring about a more conciliating attitude. A constitutional democratic form of Government after the war should complete the task of national unification.

The second one (problem of political control) rises out of the people's anxious desire to establish real democracy. Wartime control, political censorship, an elaborate system of thought and behaviour-training wide use of reporting agents, may have been intended for good reasons, yet they create an unwholesome impression. The Chinese people, in spite of thousands of years of autocracy, are born individualists and free. They do not want to be fettered. The war has made them very obliging in some ways. But they know whether a measure of control introduced is beneficial to the war effort or not. Otherwise they feel themselves bullied. A distasteful feeling will grow, particularly so when they find that strict political censorship is interfering with their right to fight against the reactionary forces. Every thinking individual in China has automatically adopted a double war-aim: national liberation and modernization. There is consequently many an agitation made by the press, the liberal intellectuals, professors, teachers and students and the small parties for the lifting of the rigid political control. A Government mandate announced in July that censorship of all manuscripts before publication will be partially suspended. And on August 1st the new 'habeas corpus' law was put into effect by order. These indicate the beginning of a new era.

As a nation China cannot become a totalitarian state. The world tendency as well as the pepole's attitude in general is against it. The Chinese intelligentsia, which has been enjoying for thousands of years an influence and prestige peculiar to itself, has been well versed in the old tradition, building up one's own character yet avoiding being bound by any restraint from outside While the desire to free and modernize China modifies their attitude a great deal for the better. The same will help them to lead the nation towards more appreciation of real democracy.

'We Are Certain Of The Future'

Chine stands to-day facing the great challenge, acceleration of war efforts against the outside enemy as well as an intensive drive to clean the house. The two are so closely related that the one cannot be really done without the other But the war is supreme. The demands of the war will make it certain that whatever reverses we have suffered or are going to suffer will be taken as lessons by man and ruler, that the people's will and the world's irresistible tendency will help the Government, which is determined itself, to face this challenge. And while facing this challenge, we will achieve our unity and democracy—and victory! The process is actually beginning . The task requires Herculean will and energy. But we are confident. The progressive world is on our side. We shall win!

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World Economy

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1941/42:
League of Nations Publication 1942. II.A.5: Prices: Cloth bound, US dol. 3.00 £ 0.12.6. Paper bound. US dol. 2.50. £ 0.10.0.

This is the tenth 'World Economic Survey' of the League of Nations, the second since the beginning of the war. It covers the momentous developments from the summer of 1941 to the early autumn of 1942, including the German invasion of Russia, the Japanese conquests in south-eastern Asia and the transition to war economy in the United States.

The German invasion of Russia, the 'Survey' shows, has had far-reaching effects on economic conditions in Germany and German-controlled Europe. The 'Survey' describes, in particular, the drain on Germany's manpower, the pressure on her transport system, the recruitment of foreign workers, the exploitation of the occupied countries and the drastic reorganization of the war economy in Germany itself. The picture that emerges is one of ruthless concentration of the Continent's economic resources on the requirements of war and war production. The cost in terms of human welfare stands out equally clearly. Special attention is paid to the food situation in the different European countries, the measure in which rations fall short of minimum standards, the shortages of other essential commodities, such as fuel and clothing, and the effects of these conditions as reflected in statistics of births and deaths.

A review of Russia's economic problems brings out some of the main factors that have contributed to the strength of Soviet resistance, and describes the large-scale removal of industrial equipment and labour from the threatened areas, the scorched earth policy, and the measures adopted to increase industrial and agricultural output and to compensate for the loss of the invaded areas.

The volume also deals with the important changes that have recently taken place in China, in particular the industrial development of the interior and the progress made in building up a centralized system of taxation and economic control.

A brief account is given of Japan's strenuous efforts to increase war production at the cost of a further cut in standards of living. Japan's recent conquests, it is pointed out, have done little to alleviate her shortages of iron, steel and textiles. But they have had important economic consequences elsewhere; their effects are considered with reference not only to the raw material supplies available to the United Nations but also to the conditions in the occupied regions themselves.

The rapid growth of war production in the United States is one of the most striking developments described in this volume. The way in which it has been achieved and the problems to which it has given rise in the civilian economy are discussed at some length. It is shown that in the short space of twelve months (from the summer of 1941 to the summer of 1942) the armament output of the United States increased five-fold while that of the United Kingdom was doubled, so that the combined output of the two countries was approximately tripled. From about the middle of 1942, the United States surpassed the United Kingdom in the absolute volume of war production. But on a 'per capita' basis Britain's war output was the highest of any nation. Comprehensive estimates are given of the curtailment in private consumption and the drafts on capital reserves that have been necessary to achieve this degree of economic mobilization.

The various ways in which Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa are contributing to the common war effort are reviewed, and attention is drawn to the important changes in economic and financial structure (industrial expansion, repatriation of external debt, etc.) that are taking place in these countries under the stress of war conditions.

Shipping is one of the vital problems in the United Nations' war economy, as rail transport is in the war economy of Germany. A close analysis is made of this whole transport situation—the United Nations' shipping resources and the demands made upon them, the progress of shipbuilding compared with the rate of sinkings, German requisitioning of rolling-stock, the use made of European waterways and the effect of the coal and oil shortage on European transport.

The Latin-American republics have been seriously affected by the shipping shortage. The repercussions of the war on their economic life and the way in which their difficulties have been met—in particular, the assistance afforded by the United States—are considered in many parts of the volume.

The information given in the 'Survey' is grouped by subjects as well as geographical areas. Thus the chapter on Finance and Banking shows the amount of war expenditure in different countries and the way in which that expenditure is being covered. There is a summary of recent changes in methods of taxation, followed by a study of Government borrowing and the part played by the banking system in the financing of the war. Other sections deal with the universal expansion of currency and credit, the effects of rationing on monetary circulation, the course of interest rates and the behaviour of share prices.

The chapter on Price Movements and Price Control shows the forces of inflation at work throughout the world and describes the measures by which governments are endeavouring to stem the rise of prices. There is a discussion of significant changes in Germany's domestic price control system and to the manipulation of price relationships in her trade with other European countries. The price at "ceilings" imposed in Canada and the United States are likewise dealt with, and an account is given of wage control measures in certain countries.

Special interest attaches to the chapter on Consumption and Rationing, surveying the various methods of rationing adopted, comparing the nutritive value of food rations with normal requirements and with peacetime consumption in the countries concerned, and describing the elaborate systems of differential rationing practised in Continental Europe to meet the needs of different classes of consumers. The state of virtual famine existing in some of the German-occupied areas is contrasted with the situation in the Reich.

The chapter on Production, besides assembling the available data on industrial activity and raw-material production throughout the world, presents estimates of food production in various countries and discusses the fluctuations in harvest yields, livestock, etc. The decline in agricultural output in Continental Europe stands out in contrast with the increase in British farm production and with the record crops reaped in the United States and Canada.

The chapter on International Trade deals with Germany's trading methods, recent changes in the volume of trade in Continental Europe, the British balance of payments situation and the liquidation of British overseas investments. Special attention is paid to the lend-lease policy and the key position now occupied by the United States in international trade.

Condensed Contract

Condensed Contract with a Simple Calling System—By L. E. Fox. Published by Messrs. Thacker and Co., Ltd., Rampart Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 2/12.

Beginners in Contract Bridge will find this little booklet of immense help in making calls, responses and bids. Based on the authoritative systems known to the Bridge playing world, it gives general directions in a simple and concise manner.

J. C. M.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

DEFENCE OF INDIA

YOU CAN DEFEND INDIA, (Military Studies Reader, Part I) Pp. 96 (Illustrated), Price Rs. 3. Edited By G. M. JADHAV, B.A., Shivaji Road, Baroda.

The author who has the organisation of the Kala Bhavan Training Corps, and Corps attached to several other schools in Baroda to his credit, appeals to Indians to take interest in the art and science of war, and particularly University students to take interest in military training, so as thereby to develop in themselves, qualities of leadership, self-discipline, initiative, responsibility and courage—qualities which will contribute to their success in any walk of life. The author urges that in our primary schools, secondary schools and colleges, at least one period every day should be devoted to military education. The book is published with the assistance of Sir G. D. Madgaokar (Poona), Mr. Jamshed Mehta (Karachi), and others, and renders useful service by drawing pointed attention to one of the great needs of India.

N. H. P.

Road To Higher Life

ALTRUISM pp. 104. As. 8.

This is the third of the "High Road to Higher Life" series published by the *Dev Samaj*, Lahore. The book takes the form of questions and answers between pupil and teacher relating to matters of daily life and conduct. It is pleasantly free from any tinge of sectarianism. The teaching is brought home through homely illustrations drawn from life. Daily readings from the book will profit both parent and child.

N. H. P.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Boys and girls throughout India will celebrate the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi—on Sunday, 1st October, this year. Everyone of us—wherever we are—must make it a point to celebrate the day in a befitting manner.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to celebrate the day at Matunga, where the Members, Companions, Associates, Patrons, Workers and Sympathisers of all the Local Branches will meet. A suitable programme is being arranged, and it will be announced shortly.

It doesn't matter if you do not belong to any Local Branch, you must celebrate the day somehow. Collect a few friends in your neighbourhood, have 'tea' together, and speak about the Balkan-ji-Bari, Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi, if nothing else is possible.

As a matter of that, there are many ways in which you can celebrate the day. And probably you yourselves can think out and plan better things than I can suggest to you. It will be a pleasure to know how actually you propose to celebrate the day

*

I am desired by Shri Ramesh Sheth, In-Charge, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund of the Balkan-ji-Bari, to request those who have not yet sent moneys for the Fund, to forward their collections to him without any further delay, c/o "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, as the Fund is now closed. Names of the contributors will be published in this "Corner" as early as convenient.

*

"Harijan Uplift" was the subject for a debate held recently at Amod by the Nootan Kala Wardhak Triputi. The Harijans, according to the speakers, rendered great service to the Society, and that made them untouchables. Was that a matter of justice?

"We all are the rays of the one and the same sun", argued the speakers, "and we all must have equal rights. Narsinha Mehta, Mirabai and Bapuji have set the best examples of sympathising with the Harijans, who must be uplifted for the sake of justice, humanity and unity."

Position of the Harijans should be improved by educating them, introducing reforms in their social life, treating them as equals and initiating them into every mode of life. "The Harijan uplift must be undertaken for the good of the society." That was the decision arrived at.

*

Sister Mary Mody (7 years) has forwarded the following verse on "Rain":—

Here comes the rain!
The silver, silver rain!
It falls on the window-pane,
And in the lane, lane, lane!

Tap, tap, the raindrops fall,
Tap, tap, they wish to call
Flowers and children small:
"We come to play with you all!"

*

Sister Zarina Murzban (11 years) asks what is it that:—

Elsa has a small one;
Lucy has a big one;
Girls all have one;
But Boys have none?
The answer is the letter "L."

*

At the Third Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp held at Ghatkopar, the following lectures were delivered: "Mental Hygiene," by Dr. K. R. Masani; "Future of Child Education in India," by Professor S. B. Hudlikar, "Art and Children," by Shri Dilipbhai Kothari, "Children and their Problem Parents", by Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati; "Value of Dances as Physical Training," by Miss Sita Pooviah; "Games for Children," by Principal P. M. Joseph; "Children's Handicraft," by Shri Dadabhai Gandhi; "Qualifications of a Balkan-ji-Bari Worker," by Shri K. G. Vaidyanathan; and "Recreation for Handicapped Children," by Dr. Rao Mohan Halder. Also a programme of camp-fires, entertainments, spinning, outings, indoor and outdoor games, etc., was arranged

Besides Shri B. G. Kher, President of the Balkan-ji-Bari, those who stayed at the Camp, were Lady Monijah R. Masani, Mr. and Mrs. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, Mr and Mrs. Ratilal M. Nanavati, Dr. K. R. Masani, and Messrs. C. T. Shah, S. P. Desai, T. D. Kamdar, and J. K. Munshi, Mrs. Indira Renu, Mrs. Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Mrs. Anandibai Basrur, Miss Hiraben Bhatwadekar, and others. Workers from Poona, Broach and Dahanu also had come.

Shrimati Ratanben L. Mehta in her address at the concluding Rally, showed a surprise as to why Balkan-ji-Bari, the premier children's organisation in India, had not yet come to the forefront! She emphasised that the Association should try to work amongst the middle and poor class as well as the physically handicapped and mentally backward boys and girls. For the success of the work, she observed, money was required, and she wondered why the Association had not collected any funds for itself, when it had gone on helping other Funds? She hoped that the Workers would return to their various centres to resume their work with greater enthusiasm than ever!

*

Boys and girls, upto 16 years old, wishing to join the Balkan-ji-Bari, may send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning their full name and address and age and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada, "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada
"GULISTAN" KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

These Ghatkopar friends were in charge of the Camp arrangements. Mr. Durlabhji Khetani (centre), Mr. Jaswantrai Mehta (to his right), Mr. Jayant Pandya (extreme right—all standing) and others.

Some of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers who attended the Ghatkopar Camp on 2nd-14th September

Miss Sita Pooviah (extreme left) and her sisters at the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Critics who live in the past—Faulty approach to Indian art—Friends of India in London—Not concerned with the present—Library and books for children—Museums' role in industry—First and final principle.

"The Study of Indian Art"—an informal talk given before the Tagore Society, London, by Mr. K. de B. Codrington on 9th March 1944 is the latest specimen of the interpretation of Indian art by western pandits. It deals, as usual, with the past and not with the present of this country. The talk is over-weighted by verbiage from which Indian art emerges as a minor and not major topic. The author begins with the East India Company and skips over the gamut of Birdwood, Fergusson, Cunnigham, Havell and Coomarswamy, but he is not able to point out where he himself is standing. He does not define, in clear terms, his own view-point about the subject he discusses.

A Wrong Approach

"When Mr. Havell and Dr. Coomarswamy," observes Mr. Codrington "began to write of Indian sculpture and painting, they stressed the importance of Indian religious life. They praised the spirituality of Indian art and gave great prominence to the mysticism of the Vedanta system of philosophy..." He is obviously not unaware of the fact that the western pandits' approach to Indian art is faulty as it is mainly philosophical or religious but not artistic. The phrases like "the religious emotion of the people" and "profound religious conceptions" which figured in the letter contributed to the "Times" in 1910 by Messrs. Housman, Rothenstein and others in reply to the "boiled suet pudding" criticism of Birdwood on a Javanese Buddha, will be sufficient to elucidate the point at issue. The westerners will never succeed in finding out a correct approach as long as they will persist in taking a detached and restricted view of Indian art and in arriving at the same through the avenues of philosophy, religion and mysticism. They ought to learn to perceive, under the surface of the apparent religious and sectarian divergences, the continuity of the creative spirit and constant re-assertion of the principles which govern the traditional techniques of various arts. They should, moreover, forget the distinctions of art like the fine and applied when they deal with the arts of India.

Mr. Codrington is, perhaps, not satisfied with the "classical western style" of interpretation. He seems to be eager to make a fresh endeavour to unravel the idioms of Indian art. He is tempted to tear off the glittering veil of philosophy and religion, but he has not yet sighted the right direction. He refers to other critics as having chosen "to adopt the Brahmin idiom" and then proceeds to say "as this hieratic literature grew, so Indian sculpture is seen to fall back into palpable repetition of the priestly formual". Mr. Codrington's discontent with the conclusions arrived at by other critics is clearly manifest in his dislike of Brahminism—the priestly vehicle and hieratic literature. What is then his own way to the understanding of Indian art?

Pleasing Platitudes

He gives a consclatory message that "like Indian science" Indian art and letters are living things," because he finds that "only in China and India does tradition survive from the beginning." Referring to Bharhut he observes, "to-day it may almost seem to one, who knows Indian trees and their splendid beauty, that the heavy heads of the Kadamba move in the wind" and "the heavy folds of the drapery and the flash of the little limbs, and the subtle pose and gesture, can still be seen, any evening when the women gather at the well". With such pleasing platitudes the learned critic emphasises the distinction between dead formality and a vital art; but is he alive to the realities of Indian life?

Nature has, no doubt, remained unchanged in India. Traditions and the artistic way of life have survived mostly in the villages. Is art as an essential and expression of life a living tradition? Mr. Codrington pedantically pronounces his verdict in the terms like "these sculptures are strangely alive, indeed modern". Let him note that the natural phenomena and the secular elements represented therein were recorded by those who executed them centuries ago but not by the artists of to-day. Will he explain why modern India is unable to create anything which would stand comparison with her robust and refulgent art of yore? He will, of course, attribute her aesthetic imbecility to the hieratic literature and priestcraft.

Oblivious To Realities

The Western pandits—the friends of India—are always fond of indulging in academic discussions and disquisitions; but they eschew the stern realities and actualities as the same drive a strong reproach to their own country which pretends to hold India as a trust. The distinctive and highly developed traditions of Indian sculpture and architecture have been swept off their feet by the tornado of westernism. The industrial designs are submerged under the influx of the foreign stuff; and the friends of India are expatiating upon Indian art—holding autopses on the same in Burlington House and Alpine galleries. They have never cared to devise ways and means to ensure the survival of India's distinctive art traditions.

But the India Society of London will come forward to take the credit of championing the cause of Indian art in London. The interest of the British public fostered by it in Indian art is hardly more than archaeological. Beyond this the society is not known to have supported any project in this country to secure a status for the artist and to bring art to the people or to have formulated any scheme for securing the patronage of the Government for art. Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, was among the signatories to the appeal issued in the "Times" of 11-10-1943 for increasing support to the Society, but he is also not known to have instructed the Government of India whose switch-board is controlled by his office to prepare a plan for the promotion of Indian arts.

India, Not Britain

The Tagore Society, which is a new organisation, is likely to be a congenial associate of the India Society. It was founded for the specific purpose of bringing some of the glories of Indian art and literature before the British and American public; and now it has found it necessary to establish a Tagore Institute. Another institution, which is revealed to be in the stage of discussion by Mr. George Catlin in his introduction to "The study of Indian Art" is the Institute of Indian Culture. The old cry for the Oriental Museum is also revived in some quarters. The India Society is fortunate in getting the new satellites to join its hegemony. Is it not surprising that London should, in a short time, get Indian-art-minded?

It is difficult to understand what practical purpose of India will be served by the societies and institutes which are or will be founded in London. Their sponsors will promptly reply that such organisations are needed to promote understanding of Indian art and literature by the British and American public. How is such an understanding going to help Indian art in India? Some of the propagandists of Bengal will be delighted at the brighter prospects of their own publicity through the new agencies. Such amateurish institutions might do definite harm to Indian arts. Some of them will not hesitate to bolster up influential amateur dancers as great exponents of Indian dance and to certify the musicians of the Tagore School as master-musicians. They will, moreover, help their favourite painters—irrespective of their merits—to secure international recognition.

The friends of India, who are dissipating their energies in London, ought to realise that their sphere of activities should be India and not Britain. Have they ever cared to take stock of the position of art in their own country? The Government continues to be supremely indifferent to the problem of art. The artist has no niche in the social organisation. Various arts are threatened by the dragon of modernism to surrender their national characteristics; but the friends of India are not concerned with the gloomy present as they are living in the glorious past.

Educational Problem

"Children's Reading" was the title of a talk given by Miss Amy Rustomjee, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay Division on 30-8-1944 under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. Miss Rustomjee referred to the types of books which are liked by and needed for children and stressed the necessity of a special library for them. Extra-curricular reading for children is an educational problem of no small importance, and those whose duty it is to find a solution of the same are the educational authorities and not parents. Education in this country hardly extends beyond the precincts of the schools. Consequently children are left without guidance in the matter of the selection of reading matter. Some of them find pleasant material in the cinema-books which are sold on the foot-walk stalls.

"Toilet"—a dry-point by Mr. Y. K. Shukla.

Children's reading involves two issues—organisation of special libraries and publication of the right type of literature with illustrations which would be conducive to the development of the aesthetic sense of children. The Government and Municipalities are the agencies which ought to undertake the task of publishing reading material and of organising libraries at selected places; but in India both of them have taken a restricted view of education and are satisfied with their 'achievements.' Miss Rustomjee could not say when Bombay will get a library. As a matter of fact she ought to address such a talk to her superiors, the officials of the bureaucratic government and municipal corporators.

Libraries and films—entertainment and educational shorts—which are the subject of academic discussions by the educationists in India, are concrete realities in Soviet Russia. There are, in the latter country, also literary institutions for training students in the various branches of literature. Soviet Russia, thus, reaps the maximum harvest of her talent by turning out the best dramatists, poets and novelists, because all-round progress of the people is the sole and supreme objective of the State. India needs a system of education which should be country-wide in its approach and should include, in its scope, the film, radio and institutions for specialised literary training.

Rarely Heard

The lecture on "The Place of Museums in Industrial Development" delivered by Professor N. P. Mody recently at the Electric House was rare of its kind. The prosaic industrialists of this country, who are clamouring for post-war industrialisation, are habituated to think of industrialism in terms of machinery, labour and dividends. They never think of museums and designs which are indispensable to industrial progress.

Professor Mody referred to the Deutsches Museum of Munich which demonstrates the natural and scientific processes to the visitors. There are museums of a different kind which are equally essential to the growth of industry; and they are museums of industrial designs. The lack of industrial museums in this country should be attributed to the ignorance of the industrialists and to the indifference of the Government to the vital interest of industry. The systematic industrial planning must include scientific and art museums and also design-research institutes.

Scope Of Production

Individual Pictures Limited—a new film company which is formed in Britain with the help of Mr. J. A. Rank by Messrs. Frank Lauder and Sydney Gilliat—the authors, producers and directors of "Millions Like Us"—promises to leave the beaten track. The promoters regard entertainment as the first principle in film-making, but they do not think that the same precludes a mature approach to the social, economic and psychological background of the British people. They have, on the programme, "The Life of Karl Marx" and "the story of the Industrial Revolution."

New Film Companies are springing up in India almost every month. But both the old and the new refuse to leave the beaten track as they are firm in their conviction that entertainment is the first and final principle of film-making. "Effects of mechanised industrialism", "Horrors of slum-life", "Plight of Cottage-workers", "Beauty of Rural Life" and "Cultural Unity of India" will make fine subjects for film-production. Lives of great men like Gokhale, Tilak, Tagore and a few others will yield inspiring episodes, but the producers, who recklessly allow their vested interests to override the vital interests of the people, calculate the box-office receipts in advance and reject the material which is not likely to be lucrative.

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Who is so wise as can fathom a woman's heart? Mysterious are its ways curious its expression. Yet, whoever has had the great fortune of having been loved by a woman knows how perfectly her love engulfs a man's personality in unimaginable bliss—how it inspires him to heights he would never otherwise have achieved. Perfect as a woman's love in its action over the body and the mind is the ideal tonic Wine—LADCOVINE

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

It is as if all activity, all thought, the whole stream of life, were in a state of suspended animation. One does not know if we are living in the most fruitful, the most glorious, days in our country's history or in the most tragic and the most heart-breakingly barren. It all depends on which way the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, still going on as these lines are written, end.

The fools speculate,. The pious pray. The sensible agnostic can only hope. And today even hope seems too inadequate a palliative to relieve the nerve-racking suspense.

Sprawled across the velvety lawn in Mr. Jinnah's compound, like all the other reporters, in an assumed pose of careless languor, while the eyes are still fixed on those half-open first floor windows for the least discernible gesture or movement and the mind vainly tries to imagine the talks that are going on, I keep wondering if the two leaders, under the stress and weight of their own tremendous responsibility, ever seek a diversion by imagining the state of nerves the three dozen and odd journalists have been in, for the whole last week.

*

But a journalist never says die, and, whatever the personal feeling or suspense, he must keep his chin up. A sense of humour is the only balm for frayed nerves.

One day, arriving late for the evening talks, I found the whole gathering of news-men hushed and anxious-looking. Some sat, gazing up at the windows, others paced up and down the gravel drive. Nc one talked above a whisper. I remarked that every one looked like the proverbial prospective father waiting in a nursery home lobby. The ice was broken, the tense expressions relaxed and grim faces broke in smiles. My remark was greeted by further elaborations on the same theme most of which were, of course, unprintable!

Amidst the shower of mild profanity, spoke one reporter, wiser in his words than his looks. "But, of course, something is being born up there—UNITED INDIA!"

★

Journalists are also human beings—though many people (including journalists) seem to forget this fact!

And Indian journalists do sometimes suffer from the common human ailment known as patriotism. Difficult as it might be to believe, often they do personally "feel" the urgency or poignancy of a national crisis. The robot reporter has yet to be invented!

Never before have I found so much evidence of the average reporter's intense feeling for the unity and freedom of his country as during the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. (And I make this statement knowing that it will be laughed at as sissy stuff by the journalists themselves, even by those who have reacted to the alternating periods of optimism and pessimism as if it was a matter of life and death for their near and dear one. The mask of cynicism, after all, is the journalists' only armour!)

Take, for instance, the journalist who has spent years in debunking, denouncing, criticising, condemning Pakistan. He has written an exhaustive book against Pakistan. If the talks fail, the book will sell like hot cakes. If the talks result in a settlement, it will be consigned to the waste paper basket. Yet he comes to me and says, "Damn the book. I want the talks to succeed!" It is difficult enough to throw overboard the convictions of a life-time. But only a journalist knows how much harder it is for a journalist to give up a chance of earning a couple of thousand rupees!

Or, take the special correspondent from Lahore who told a Bombay colleague, in tones of earnest pleading, "YOU must see to it that the talks succeed!" As if the local man had it in his power!

★

The journalists are in the midst of the whirlpool. But the common citizen is no less stirred.

Every night I reach home at about twelve. On my way I have to make a halt at least at four places, for friends are waiting for the latest news. Too weary to climb three flights of stairs I shout the evening bulletin at one friend. Immediately I am surrounded by a dozen people who have been taking a midnight stroll on the quiet road. They all want the latest news from Mount Pleasant!

★

One need not believe in spiritualism to be interested in the harmless exercises in self-delusion of those who do.

How many amateur astrologers horoscope-readers, planchette-experts have been busy during the last few days, seeking the aid of the super-natural to find in advance the result of the talks? I do not presume to know.

But there is a whole bunch of people in Dadar who gather round a table every night to "interview" (through a planchette) some well-informed spirit about the trend of the talks. The shade of Mahadev Desai, it seems, was invoked one night and caused the planchette pencil to scribble the message that the talks had begun with a recapitulation of Hindu-Muslim relations since 1916 (the year of the Lucknow Pact), that they would continue till the 18th, that there definitely will be a happy settlement but that its terms will be made known to the public only in early October.

My fanatically Rationalist friend says, "This proves nothing. It was the sub-conscious of the medium causing the planchette to write what he desired it to write."

To which I reply: "If this is so, then it proves a lot. For it proves how keen the common people subconsciously are for a settlement—including even Hindu Mahasabhaites!" For, surprisingly enough, this particular planchette-medium is a follower of Mr. Savarkar.

★

I know people who cannot sleep these days; I know people who cannot concentreate on their work, people who have quarrelled with their best friends over the issue of a Congress-League settlement. Old, orthodox Hindus have said to me, "Let the League get anything it wants, but let India be free", and others who have confidently asserted, "No, No, Jinnah Saheb will never let us down!" Staunch, rabid Muslim Leaguers have expressed to me their admiration for Gandhiji's sincerity and earnestness about the settlement and declared their full faith in the two leaders' determination not to part without agreement.

And, in this hour of continued country-wide suspense, I record it all here to sustain the readers' hopes—and my own!

★

Among the brave and optimistic words spoken during the last seven days, here is the memorable remark of . . . but I need not reveal the name as there is only wit in India capable of such an epigram:—

"Hitherto, there were three G's in India—God, Government, and Gandhi. From now on there will be two G's and one J—God, Gandhi and Jinnah!"

One G seems to be in for an eclipse!

No wonder the Government of India's NEWS PARADE is not showing the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting on the screen!

★

"India's Soul"

Humayun Kabir, the Oxford-educated Bengali intellectual, one of the small but gallant hand of nationalist Muslims, came out with literary offsprings last week—a slim volume of verse, "MAHATMA AND OTHER POEMS" (Hind Kitabs, Bombay, Rs. 2|-) and a monthly politico-literary review, "INDIA".

Since his boyhood, Kabir has been writing verse and, with the years, his Muse has matured without losing the original youthful flair for original turn of phrase. Kabir writes blank verse unfettered by rhyme and meter but the poetic quality is unmistakable. The opening poem, dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, is rich in imagery and instinct with an emotion that the poet shares with the people:—

Across vast spaces and vast times he strode
buoyed upon the hopes of an ancient race,
achieving courage out of dark despair.
Like a hugé serpent resting coil on coil
slept the vast country in involuted sloth,
but a breath of life stirs every vein——
for Gandhi breaks the charm of magic sleep,
brings back life till age-long lassitude
drops like old dead skin from frozen limbs.....
A long figure stands upon the sands of time
stands upon the shores of India's timeless space
draws upon its vast primeval wells of granite suffering and immemorial hopes:
Launches India's resistless caravan
into adventures new, a perilous path
where out of Life's substance must be carved
new values, new direction, order new——
Gandhi, Mahatma, India's leader, India's soul.

In his poem on Tagore, Kabir calls the poet "a snow-capped volcano" and I think the imagery could hardly be bettered.

The monthly review, "INDIA", (123 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Price: Re. 1 per copy), is a worthy addition to our periodical press. Indeed, except for 'Vishwabharati' and 'Triveni', there are few journals which have such an excellent literary standard. The first issue, among other things, has an article on Mahatma Gandhi by the editor, Humayun Kabir, a brilliant essay on "Rabindranath and Earth" by Prof. Amiya Chakravarty a topical political study, "Marxism And Pakistan", an essay on "Bharata Natya" by Shrimati Barati Sarabhai and the first chapter of K. A. Abbas's new novel "INQILAB" which is to be serialized in this journal.

★

Municipal Theatre

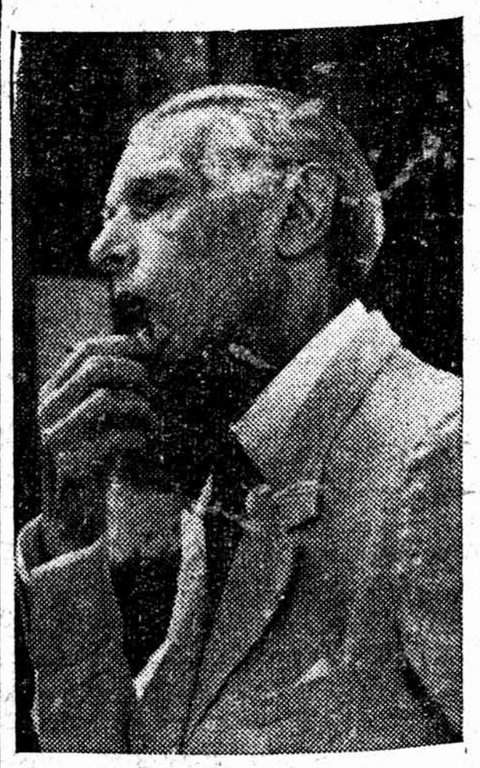
The LAST PAGE wholeheartedly endorses the following appeal to the public of Bombay issued by Poet HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.

"Every country in the world has its own Theatre-tradition and Theatres. But in our country neither the tradition itself nor the Theatre seems to exist. When Visitors come from the West and from China and even Burma they are sad when they are told that in a city like Bombay there are no theatres. Only in Bengal do we find Theatres as distinct from picture houses.

"Without Vision the people perish" is what a great thinker has said. It is true also to say that the people perish without the Theatre for it is the Theatre which is the natural home of the vision of life, its problems, its defeats, its victories, its strivings. The Theatre is a temple of art for in its all the muses meet and celebrate rare feasts of life's vision. Music, painting, sculpture, dancing,

(Continued On Page 14)

THE SCENES—DO THEY MEAN UNITY?



M. A. JINNAH
"If we part without coming to an agreement, we shall proclaim bankruptcy of wisdom on our part."

GANDHIJI
"Today the eyes of the oppressed people of the world are on us."

MAYOR AND QAID
B.P.C.C. President, Nagindas Master, calls on Muslim League President's house.

SISTER, BROTHER AND GUEST
"And to all those who have sent their suggestions or proposals or any ideas for me to consider I assure them that I have most carefully examined them and paid my best attention to them."
—JINNAH.

Photos: D. R. D. WADIA.

ROOMS NOT TO LET!

By K. S. KAMATH

Rooms! At the mere mention of the word the question, "are any available anywhere?" rises to a thousand lips in Bombay. If I were to form a society of room-needy people, (Indeed, why should'nt I, considering that a large number of societies and associations of all sorts are being formed these days) our membership would be overwhelmingly large. My lingering doubts on this point have been set at rest by the result of an experiment my friend tried the other day.

He inserted the following small advertisement in one of the local papers. "Room available for immediate occupation. Single room with tap and light. Ideal for bachelor. Convenient for couple also. Apply sharp with one and a half anna stamp to Box.....". By how much my friend's bank balance shot up by this simple trick, I do not know. But the last time I met him, he—usually a wearer of clothes crying out for pension—was wearing a brand-new suit and a pair of excellent shoes.

It was from the moment that my friend Ramesh with whom I had been sharing his room took the—to him—happy decision to make his exit from the company of care-free bachelors that my search for rooms began in right earnest. What leisure I could get was spent in room-hunting, calling at all sorts of houses and enquiring if any rooms were unoccupied or at least were likely to be so shortly. Times without number having drawn a blank, I was, one day passing a not overdecent-looking row of houses when a placard displayed at the front of one of them caught my attention. It said, "Rooms to let".

At once, my hopes were skyrocketed and bursting with all the hopeful joy of a lover who is suddenly given encouragement by one of the looks of his love, I invaded the house. With some difficulty, I located the landlord, a churlish, self-important man who asked, "What do you want?". "Please, have you got rooms to.....". I had not proceeded far with my reply before he had turned his back upon me and begun shaking his head. Undaunted by such an unusual behaviour, I continued, "You see, you have put up that board and what do you mean by that?". "Oh! That board! It was there nine months back. All rooms have been filled up long ago."

"Then why the devil did you not remove the board?", I was beside myself with rage and disappointment, "Raising such false hopes; it is criminal.....". But I was lecturing to a non-existent audience. The landlord had already vanished.

★

After his marriage, my friend Ramesh, accompanied by his better half, had returned home that morning. That night, disregarding all his polite protests, I took my bedding and marched up to the terrace the virtues of which as a bedroom had, I found, already been discovered by three others. It was an exhilarating experience, sleeping without a roof over my head, in the company of my friends, the stars. For nights together, I used to watch these mysterious twinkling friends of mine so long that had there been anything of Wordsworth in me, a book of poems claiming my authorship would have been published long ago.

But no such achievement resulted from our friendship though it deepened as the nights passed by. Until, abruptly, one night, came a friendly warning from above; a few drops of water fell upon us. It was about to commence raining. Hastily, we collected our bedding and marched downstairs. A conference was held at the end of this victorious retreat and we decided to transfer the privilege of accommodating us during nights from the terrace to the corridor of the building—a privilege which it enjoys to this day.

★

Once again, some days back, my hopes rose to a considerable height as my friend Suresh had promised to get me a room, saying that it required only a talk with the landlord to settle the whole matter. Soon after, he took me to a certain flat in Shivaji Park. The landlord was a short, middle-aged man, somewhat shabby-looking with—what seemed incredible—a liking for music—a fact which the musical instruments in the drawing room into which we were introduced proclaimed. He surprised us thoroughly by beginning to maintain that all the rooms in that flat were occupied. But my friend was not to be outwitted like that. "Of course, of course," he said, "But, you see, about the premium etc., we can talk later."

"Oh! yes, I had an offer of five hundred rupees from another man. But of course, there are no rooms available here now."

"We shall talk about the premium afterwards," persisted my diplomatic friend. "You see, both myself and my friend here"—glancing at me—"are married recently;" he struck the human note, (house agents are, after all, he probably thought, human being). "And our wives have been left behind. You see how our position is and regarding premium etc.....". The lanlord intervened; "I do sympathise with you. There are so many like you in Bombay. But, you see, I cannot do anything now. I am very sorry". There was something decisive in his tone, now expressing regret. We came out of the house, my mind mournfully witnessing the debris of my castle of hopes.

I was in a very happy frame of mind and cast a benevolent eye over all the things that flew past my train. Was I not, at last, about to get a room? Was not the end of all my troubles in sight? I was on my way to my friend's at Bandra whence he would be taking me to the landlord's at Santa Cruz. The latter was a friend of my friend's and so the matter looked as good as settled. I was still in the midst of my pleasant reflections, when Dadar arrived. There was a big stampede—passengers trying to get in and get out.

The sudden jerk with which the train started brought me back to this world and looking around, I found there was a good crowd in the compartment. There was one lady standing in front of me, hemmed in on all sides by gentlemen. An old man with bushy eyebrows and moustache was standing next to me. Once again, I was about to give myself up to my thoughts when, suddenly, the old man for no apparent reason, turned his eyes savagely on me and said, "You fellow, don't put your leg on that box. It contains something to be eaten."

Though I was in a genial mood, this exasperated me. Whether it was the tone of the man that spoke thus or the fact that the lady opposite to me was a spectator of the scene that made me reply as I did, I do not know. "You are not expected to carry luggage like this. There is no space here. If you think you can make me place my foot wherever you like, you are mistaken," I burst out. He could not meet this argument and did not. Instead, he fixed his eyes upon me. In them I read the thought, 'if you are lynched and reduced to dust, I'll be going into ecstasies." I moved my leg to the middle of the box and continued looking out of the window.

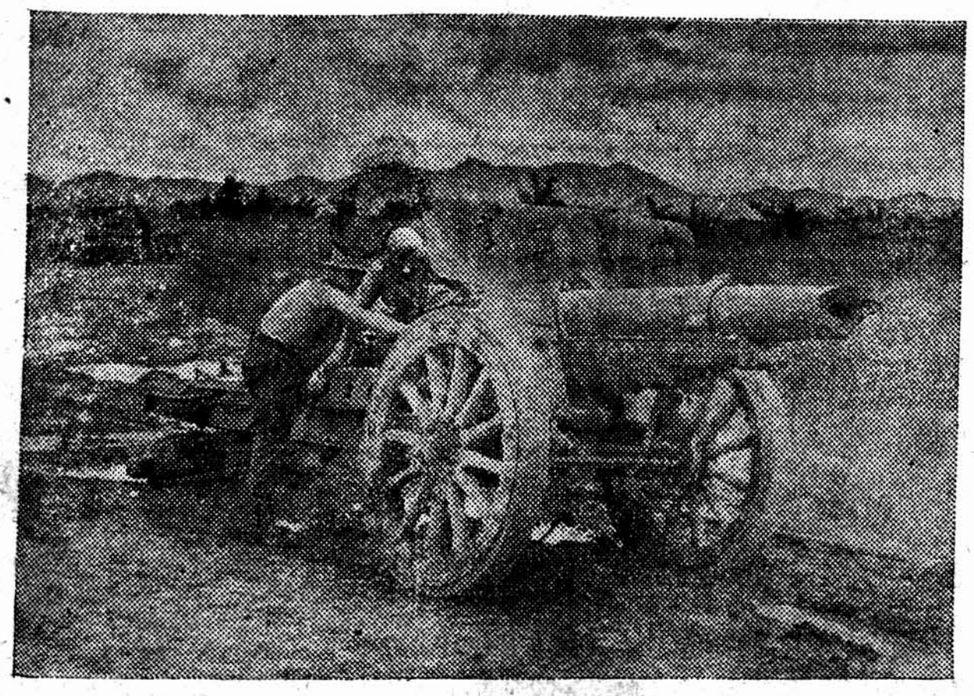
★

My friend and I were very much impressed with the room into which a servant had introduced us in the landlord's house at Santa Cruz. It was so spacious, elegant, neat and marble-floored. The room which, I was told, was vacant, was in the same building. And hence I was delighted that I was to get a really beautiful room.

But fear and suspense chased away this feeling of delight when all of a sudden, the landlord appeared. All the blood left my face; for, there stood the gentleman with the box (of course, now minus the box) to whom I had, earlier in the day, demonstrated the right of every man to do as he likes. With bated breath, I awaited the hour of introduction and was pleasantly surprised and relieved to see that he did not show any visible signs of recognition—though I thought a cloud did pass over his face—when I was introduced to him, as my friend's uncle. After chatting for some time, we came to the point. "I do not want, you see, any "bhaksish." But you will have to give one month's rent in advance", he said. Being prepared to pay even two months' in advance, I eagerly consented.

It was when the conversation had reached this point that the servant entered with three plates containing two oranges each. They were set on the table before us. The landlord invited us to partake of them. "From where did you get these Oranges?, they are so fine," my friend asked. "From Dadar", he replid. Then, suddenly, another light appeared in the eyes of the landlord. 'Dadar' reminded him of the incident; his memory brightened. Abruptly, he burst out, "You fool! you rogue' Do you think I'll give you any room in my house?" "Pappu!", he called the servant, "Throw this fellow out....." I did not wait for hearing out these unusual orders; but leaving the two men in the room—the one enraged and the other perplexed—I ran down the stairs, all the while keeping on saying to myself, "many a slip between the cup and the lip."

JAP ARMIES IN RETREAT



THE REMAINS OF A JAP 105 MILLIMETRE GUN CAPTURED ON THE MANIPUR FRONT.

(More Pictures on Page 20)

Blasted out of their bunkers and driven relentlessly from one fortified position to another the remnants of what once were three proud Jap divisions have retreated back to Burma. Behind them they have left a trail of shattered vehicles and tanks, field and mountain guns, machine-guns, mortars, rifles, wireless and other technical equipment, hundreds of mules, great stores of ammunition —and their dead.

For the thousands of casualties he has suffered and the amount of war material he has lost the enemy has nothing to show. In North Burma the Jap 18th Division has been virtually wiped out by General Stilwell's forces. On the central front Kohima and Imphal are grim landmarks for the Japs. In Arakan our forces stand as a resolute barrier against Jap aggression. All attempts of the enemy to break through to Chittagong and so overrun Bengal have failed.

Jap prisoners present a sorry spectacle. Starving and disease-ridden, ill-clad and frightened, they illustrate the terrible conditions to which the enemy has been reduced in a war of their own making. So unexpected has been the Jap withdrawal in some sectors that they have had no time to evacuate their wounded, many of whom have been found by our troops suffering from exposure and lack of medical attention.

On the Manipur front three Jap divisions, the 15th, 31st, and 33rd, which formed the Jap 15th Army, have been so badly mauled that they are now no longer a fighting force. As they retreat they are abandoning quantities of equipment which they can ill-spare and will have the greatest difficulty in replacing.

From North Burma comes another serious threat to the Japs. The forces of General Stilwell are inexorably moving southwards, driving the enemy before them. Starting in January along the Hukawng valley American, Chinese and Gurkha troops have severely punished the 18th Jap Division and today they are pushing on to Bhamo, on the way to Mandalay.

Nothing in all these operations has been more striking than the complete co-ordination among the different formations and units which compose the Allied armies. Speaking a multitude of languages and with different ways of living they have one common goal. United, they go forward and, with the R. A. F. and the U. S. A. A. F. dominating the skies, they carry the war back into Burma.

The tale of Jap defeats has only just begun. Under appalling weather conditions our troops press on; every day they are bringing home to the Japs the fact that their Asiatic adventure has reached such straits as were not visualised by even the most pessimistic among them a year ago.

Relationship Between Worry And Health

Newspaper "PM's" star science writer, Albert Deutsch, writes:

Everybody knows that worry often brings on a headache and that continued anxiety produces a "nervous stomach" and that constipation—as patent medicine advertisements oft remind us—may make one feel blue or mentally sluggish. Public recognition of the interplay of emotional and physical factors has been preserved in such age-old expressions as 'hotblooded,' 'coldblooded', "heart-sick," "broken-hearted," "warm-hearted", "foaming at the mouth," and "a chill ran down his spine" to indicate emotional states. While the influence of emotions on bodily ills has long been known by doctors and laymen alike, it recently became the basis of a new field of medical research known as psychosomatic medicine "(psycho" for mind and "soma" for body).

This new approach already has resulted in many valuable discoveries that reveal the many vital roles played by emotional factors in such diseases as peptic ulcer, various heart ailments, migraine, asthma, high blood pressure colitis and diabetes. These revelations are providing doctors with clues to the prevention, treatment and cure of many illnesses that have hitherto baffled medical science.

There is reason to believe such diseases as cancer and tuberculosis also are influenced by emotional states.

Interesting Factors

Experiments with this new approach are developing rapidly at a number of medical research centres. Dr. F. L. Sanders Dunbar, one of America's outstanding woman scientists, has been collecting a vast amount of significant data on the psychosomatic approach to pneumatic fever, arthritis and other diseases at the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University Medical Centre in New York City.

Dr. Franz Alexander and his associates at the Institute of Psychoanalysis in Chicago have been uncovering many interesting emotional factors in asthma, hay fever and diabetes. Drs. Harold G. Wolff and Stewart Wolf, of the New York Hospital—Cornell University Medical Centre in New York, have produced a remarkable film in technicolour showing the gradual development of a peptic ulcer during a period of mental strain in a 56-year-old patient whose stomach was open to view as a result of an operation.

A Committee on Research in Psychosomatic Medicine was recently organised under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to conduct coordinated investigation in this field. It is headed by Dr. Edward Weiss, co-author with Dr. O. Spurgeon English, of an excellent treatise on "Psychosomatic Research and Practice."

Some of the most important contributions to medical science and medical practice may emerge from expanding researches of this pioneer group.—U.S.O.W.I.

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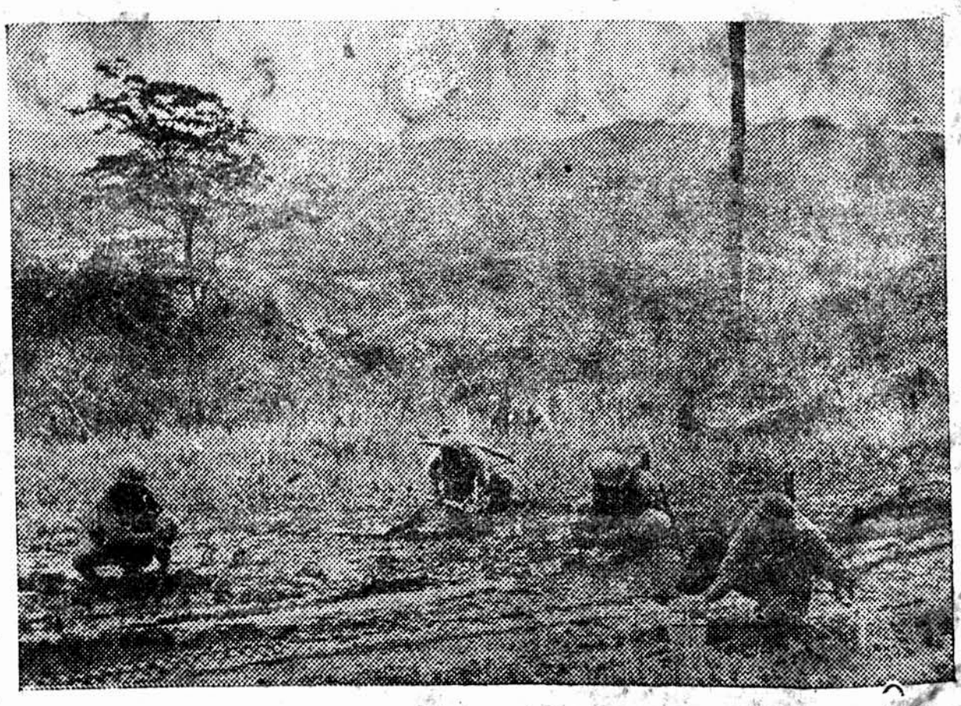
THE END OF THE JAP INVASION

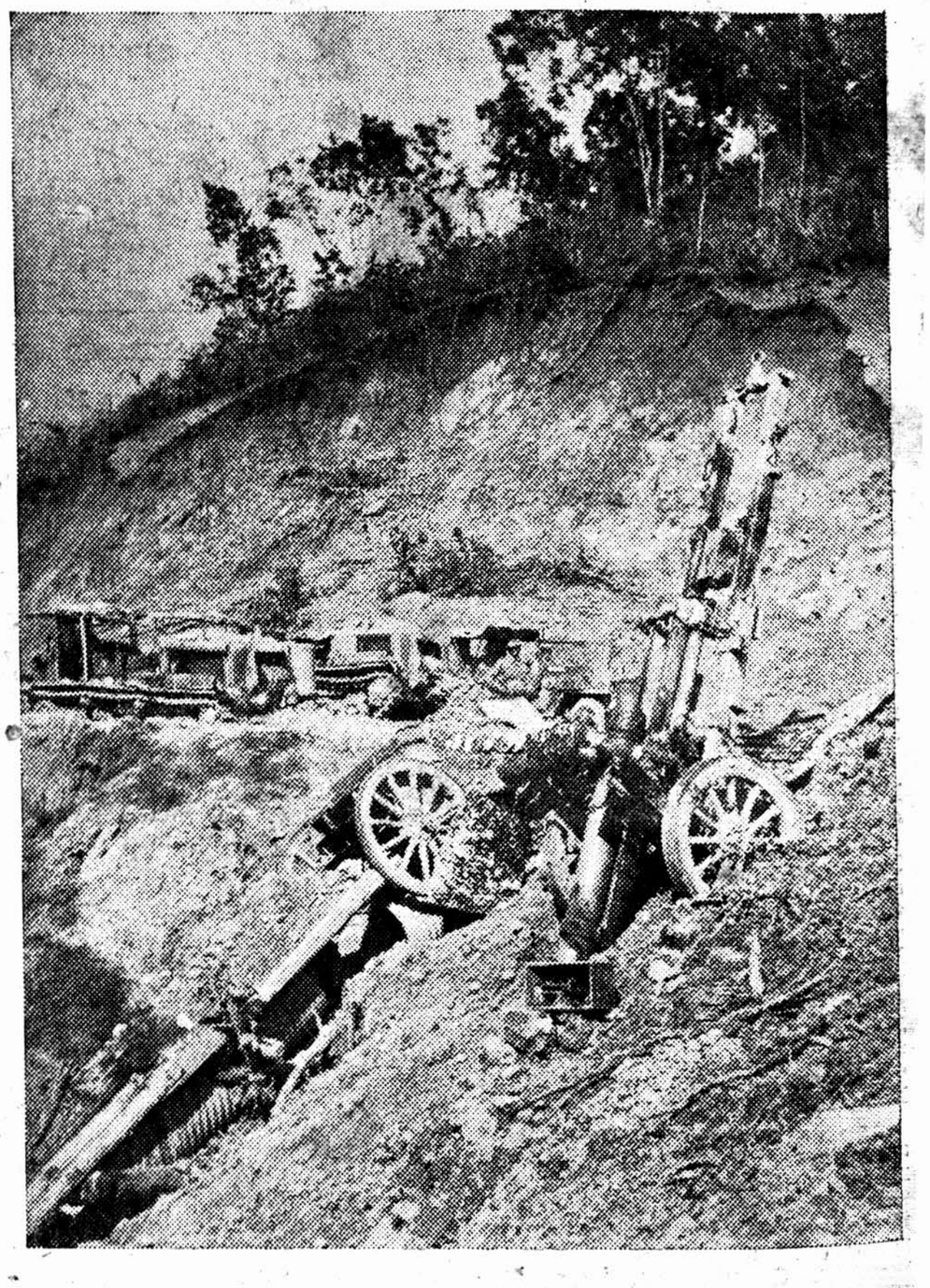
REASSEMBLING A CAPTURED JAP 75 MM. MOUNTAIN GUN AFTER REMOVAL FROM A HILL.



MEN OF THE FRONTIER FORCE RIFLES LAYING ANTI-TANK MINES ON THE UKHRUL ROAD.

A KNOCKED-OUT JAP TANK BEING TOWED TO THEIR LINES BY BRITISH TROOPS ON THE MANIPUR FRONT.

(See Story On P. 19)



LITTERING THE ROAD TO TAMU ARE DOZENS OF OVERTURNED JAP TRUCKS, TANKS AND TRACTORS ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY IN HIS HURRIED RETREAT.

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